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Air Lines Plan Expansion; Ickes Asks Miners' Leave; New Warning Given Italy

The World's Day—August 14, 1943

New England: Air Lines Apply for Expansion

New air service to nearly a score of New England cities, and another connection to the Capital and the Middle West, is sought by Pennsylvania-Central Airlines in an application filed yesterday with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington. [Page 5.]

United Spanish War Veterans begin registration here today for 45th National Encampment, extending through Thursday. [Page 2.]

Wholesale and retail egg price ceilings effective on Monday for a period of six weeks have been announced by the District Office of Price Administration in Boston.

Decommissioning of the Squantum Naval Reserve Aviation Base has been announced by the Navy ending the 20-year history of the Navy's oldest and only remaining reserve aviation base. The Squantum station will continue operations, though flying cadets and personnel taking primary flight training will be transferred to the Middle West.

Washington: Ickes Asks Army to Release Miners

Release of hard coal miners from the armed services has been requested by Secretary of Interior Ickes, he disclosed, to improve prospects of home heating next winter. He also asked release of other miners to relieve a shortage of coal in the Pacific Northwest.

Brig. Gen. Howard A. Craig has been appointed Assistant Chief of Air Staff, succeeding Major Gen. Barney M. Giles who recently became Chief of Air Staff, in charge of operations, commitments and requirements.

Europe: Italy Warned on Allied Prisoners

A new warning to Italy to stop immediately sending of Allied prisoners to Germany or Allied peace terms may become "extremely hard" was sent out by the Algiers Radio in a broadcast heard in London.

Jacob Albertus Wilhelmus Burger, attorney and trade union official who escaped from Holland three months ago after spending three years under Nazi occupation, has been named Minister Without Portfolio in the Netherlands Government in London to prepare measures for Holland's postwar reconstruction.

Allied air offensive is causing the Germans "many difficulties and sorrows" Propaganda Minister Goebbels admitted, writing in the Völkischer Beobachter. He added that bombing would not decide the war; if Germany can "only manage to overcome the growing difficulties of the air war."

A religious observance may be called for in advance of the fourth anniversary of the war, the British Home office said in announcing King George's earlier designation of Sept. 3. Britons thought the occasion might be the fall of Sicily.

Arrest of Dino Alfieri, Italian Ambassador to Berlin, was reported in Swiss radiocasts. Signor Alfieri has been missing since July 29 and is now reported in the hands of Italian police.

National: 'Big Inch' Oil Reaches the East

Oil flowing through "Big Inch" pipe line reached Phoenixville, Pa., eastern junction with two smaller lines to the Atlantic Coast. The oil had been on its way from Illinois since July 19. The flowing oil totals some 4,000,000 barrels, starting at Longview, Texas. Of this, 300,000 barrels daily will pour into Eastern refineries.

Steel stopped rolling from the Buffalo plant of Republic Steel Corporation in a walkout of about 2,000 workers. The spreading strike was held unauthorized and illegal by labor leaders and management.

In Kansas City, Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis refused to recommend a pardon or to change terms of probation for Tom J. Pendergast, former Democratic boss. For 21 more months he is required to stay out of politics, not gamble in any form, or leave the city except on urgent business.

The OPA has been turned down by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals in a request by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown for designation of an additional Federal Judge in the Kansas District to speed the handling of OPA cases. Mr. Brown said in his petition that only one case had been completed in Kansas since the price act went into effect Jan. 30, 1942.

A new list of essential occupations for guidance of draft boards evidently is in preparation for issuance shortly, [illegible] made public in New York. A subcommittee of the House of Representatives, conducting hearings, wired [illegible] Commissioner McNutt and Selective Service Director Hershey asking that the cutting and processing of pulpwood be included as essential in "the list you propose to issue on Sunday."

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

U. S.-British Chiefs of Staff Chart War Moves in Quebec

QUEBEC, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Quebec military conference entered its second and most significant stage today as the top men guiding the destiny of the United States' mighty forces began war councils with their British counterparts.

The sessions were preliminary to a forthcoming conference here sometime soon between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Neither has yet arrived. Mr. Churchill left earlier in the week for an unannounced destination.

Meantime, speculation was heard here that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, might attend. One spokesman, questioned on the possibility, countered with, "Well, there are some odds he'll come."

The chiefs of the United States Army, Navy and Air Forces arrived here last night and engaged in brief preliminary discussions with British Chiefs of Staff, but not until today did they get to work in earnest.

Abruptly, and almost completely, the British-Canadian discussions, which comprised the first phase of the war parleys here, have dropped out of the picture. Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and his Chiefs of Staff still were on hand, but they are in the background.

Military, Not Political

The conclusions to which an examination of the current war situation will lead the President and the Prime Minister seem almost certain to be of a military nature.

Supporting that idea is absence of Russian participation in the discussions taking place in this storied city. If the charting of the political future of Europe were the major purpose of the war councils, it would be almost imperative that Russia be represented.

But in combat operations, it is agreed that the Soviet Union could make no greater contribution to the United Nations' cause than bringing about the utter defeat of the Axis armies now facing it. Any plans made here could not affect that fundamental fact.

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Weather Reports

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:40 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:30 a. m.

Dimout begins Sunday at 8:41 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:30 a. m.

OPA Continues 'Pleasure' Ban On Eastern Gas

Coupon value reduced in Middle West-Southwest; possible aid for East in September.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Imminent new military operations, a Gulf Coast hurricane and perhaps political considerations were held responsible today for the Government's failure to immediately equalize gasoline rations between the East and Midwest.

On the basis of supplies forecast by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, the OPA ordered the value of A, B, and C cupons in the Midwest and Southwest, reduced from four to three gallons on Aug. 16, but failed to increase the East's one-and-one-half gallon a week ration or lift the ban on pleasure driving immediately.

The East was promised if the ban on nonessential driving is strictly observed in the 12 northeastern states the rest of this month, the pleasure driving ban can be lifted Sept. 1 and the value of coupons might be increased later in September.

Mr. Ickes at a press conference this week blamed destruction to Gulf Coast installations caused by a recent hurricane for the new drop in eastern oil stocks. He said the depletion was only temporary and would not interfere with long-range intentions to equalize supplies now that the "Big Inch" pipe line is beginning to deliver oil to the East Coast from Texas.

Other Factors Involved

Another unsteady factor in the East Coast situation is military demand. While the Army and Navy have attempted to give Mr. Ickes a picture of their forthcoming needs, unpredictable emergencies often arise. An overestimate of plane losses expected has been one factor that resulted in the military taking more oil than it had planned. Army and Navy chiefs, as well as Mr. Ickes, are happy over this development, but it has thrown oil planning askew.

The postponement of equalization and especially the lifting of the ban on pleasure driving came as a surprise to the East, where local officials already had begun to ease up on enforcement in anticipation of rationing changes.

The only immediate consolation to the East was an announcement that effective Aug. 16 local rationing boards will have authority to grant drivers more gasoline than is provided by the maximum B book for driving to and from work in hardship cases. Boards outside the East have had this authority for some time.

More Gas Allotted

At the same time, the Office of Defense Transportation was allotted an additional 14,000 barrels of gasoline for restoring commercial transportation facilities in the East.

There is a growing belief in Washington that political considerations may have entered into the failure to attain immediate equalization.

Officials here are conscious of the fact that gas rationing could lose the next election for President Roosevelt.

OPA administrators are known to feel that much of the opposition to their agency has originated from eastern disgust with the way gas rationing has been handled. At the same time they admit that kicks from the East are nothing compared with those that have risen in the West since the equalization proposal was made.

The fact that Mr. Ickes traveled out to Chicago last week to explain his equalization plan to Midwestern congressmen before invoking it showed that he realizes it is loaded with political dynamite.

Since the meeting, officials who formerly talked about equalization between the East and the West now are talking about "equitable distribution" which, they explain,

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Russians Advance on 500-Mile Front; Randazzo's Fall Pinches Axis Flight; Nazis Rebuild Damaged Italian Front

Russians in race with rains—Drive hard at German positions on widespread fronts.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It became clear this week that on the Anglo-American front the Germans have succeeded in staving off the worst implications of Mussolini's collapse. By strenuous emergency measures in Italy itself, both military and political, and by a desperate rear-guard action in Sicily aided by favorable terrain they very largely achieved a reconstruction of their damaged Italian front on a shorter line.

Their new strategic front, which runs somewhere through Northern Italy, has grave disadvantages in that the inevitable loss of even the southern half of the Italian Peninsula will expose the Balkans to the indicated next Allied move across the Adriatic. However, the fact remains that the Germans have proven that they retain enough energy and power to rescue themselves from the full implications of the fact that Italy is now in the war in name only, not in fact.

It put a heavy strain on the Germans to accomplish this end. They have been forced to deplete their home reserves and shift their garrisons in France. And they are sacrificing much of the three divisions they employed in Sicily by emphasizing a desperate rear-guard stand instead of less expensive withdrawal. They are getting some of the men from those divisions out, but they are getting little except manpower. The equipment is largely lost and equipment is rapidly becoming more important to Germany than manpower.

Italians Without Power

The new Italian regime disappointed us by abetting the German recovery. Had it done as we hoped, it might have been possible for us to cut off the Germans in both Southern Italy and in Sicily and to have prevented the formation of a strong German line in Northern Italy.

But what may have been overlooked in our optimism of the moment was the fact that the Badoglio regime was never master of its own fate.

The Germans were able to make it more costly for the Italians to capitulate than to delay capitulation. The Germans traded hostages for a time with the Italian Government and could do so because they had the hostages: more than 10 Italian divisions in the Balkans and very large numbers of Italian workmen in Germany itself, probably nearly half a million.

Another probably correct report is that the Germans threatened to seize Rome and with it the King and the new Badoglio regime if it attempted to surrender. They probably could have done so, and by doing it would have taken from Italy the only political organism capable of making peace for Italy. What they offered in exchange for continuation a little longer of Italy's fictional belligerency was return of the hostages.

Drive Up to Allies

This means that we may undoubtedly be forced to fight all the way up through the Italian Peninsula and pass Rome before the Italian Government surrenders. It will do so then as a Government which has been "liberated" from German pressure by force of our arms. But it probably remains up to us to drive the Germans north of Rome before the surrender becomes possible.

This week therefore was a week in which the Germans held up our advance in Sicily with particular determination. The going was slow and hard fought. Our average advance for the week was only about 15 miles.

While this picture was develop-

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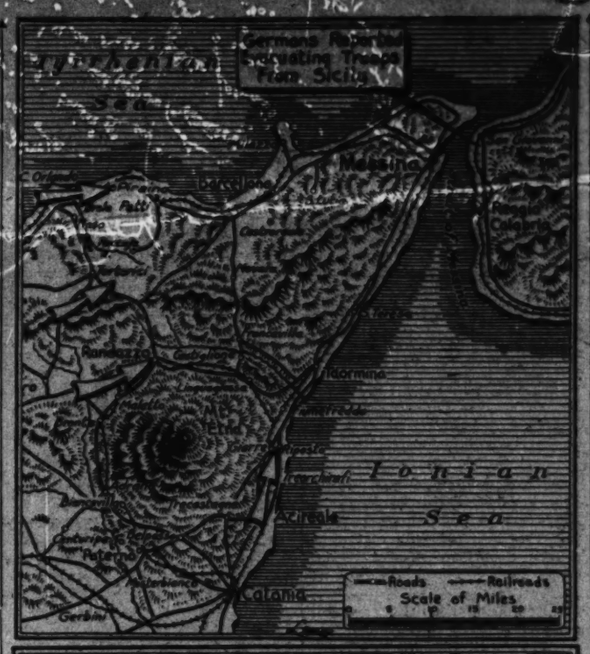

By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain on Two Fronts

Upper: German evacuation of Sicily is speeded by the capture of Randazzo by American and British troops, the fall of Riposto to the British Eighth Army on the east coast, and the taking of Piraino on the north coast by the Messina-bound forces of General Patton. The forces which stormed into Randazzo have continued to take Floresta. Lower: The Russian summer offensive moves forward to new gains along a 500-mile front from Smolensk to Kharkov. Spas Demensk has been taken, with other columns approaching from the direction of Velikie Luki to the north and advancing to Pavolino, 73 miles away to the south.

Atlantic Charter Curbed By Shortage of Vital Tools

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Atlantic Charter is a brave blueprint for lasting peace with justice, but today, on the second anniversary of its signing, it must be reported that the structure behind the blueprint has only begun to take form.

Here and there a worthy foundation stone has been laid, as at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture. But the Charter has yet to be translated into the solid masonry of United States and other United Nations commitments, organizations, and achievements.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, meeting shortly at Quebec in latitudes only a little less northern than the Altantic locale where the historic document was conceived, may add further actuality to the hopes expressed on the paper to which representatives of all 28 of the United Nations have appended their signatures. Their talks, compelled by the acceleration of the war, are expected to cover postwar objectives as well as wartime campaigns.

Yet a sober assessment at Washington indicates that the Atlantic Charter is in danger today.

It is in jeopardy because the United States and Britain have not yet reached a working understanding on postwar political issues with Russia. It is in danger because the United States Government has done little to explain and dramatize the Charter to the American people, to discuss it in terms of

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Salvemini and Sforza Deny Reported Presence in London

Neither Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Cambridge nor Count Carlo Sforza of New York is in London, as was reported last night by dispatches from the London Daily Herald, they told The Christian Science Monitor today.

On hearing of the Daily Herald's report widely published in morning newspapers that he and Count Sforza had come to "lead in forming a genuine anti-Fascist government in Italy," Professor Salvemini gave to the Monitor the following statement from a friend's residence in Maine where he is resting:

"I am not a leader of a 'free Italy' movement. I am not in London. I do not want to be embroiled in the terrible blunders which are being engineered in Italy today."

The Harvard professor of Italian history who has become a naturalized American citizen since leaving Italy a decade ago as an opponent of the Mussolini regime, said: "I would leave the United States only if I might go to Italy as an American citizen to help those unfortunate people in the way I think they should be helped: to end the whole military and political system from which Mussolini arose."

In New York, Count Sforza, a pre-Fascist Italian Foreign Minister, assured the Monitor that he has no plans for leaving this country.

What Italy Should Do

Professor Salvemini, on being asked his opinion as to what should be done for Italy today, said: "I

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Conflicting U. S. Views Block Feeding of Europe's Children

Liberated Axis-occupied areas are being fed by the advancing armies and relief workers of the United Nations, but what about those starving—especially children—before they are set free? Greece is receiving food relief that has checked widespread starvation. Can similar feeding operations cast their warmth across other Nazi lines? This question is explored at Washington in the following article.

Food for Freedom
Thirty-first Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Official opposition to modest plans of private philanthropies for feeding at least some of the children of Nazi-occupied Europe appears to reside in a variety of "yes's" that add up to "no."

The State Department not only expresses sympathy for Europe's children, but responsible officials confirm that Washington has advanced its own feeding proposals through diplomatic channels. Apparently some of these proposals have gone beyond anything now advocated by private relief agencies.

Why the State Department's feeding plans for children of Belgium and other German-occupied countries have not gone into operation, is not disclosed. In carefully

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Americans capture last strategic inland site in Sicily; Nazis have terrain advantage.

By R. Maxfield Sloud
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 14—The Axis' last important inland position in Sicily fell with the capture of Randazzo by the United States Seventh Army yesterday, leaving only constantly bombarded coastal roads for subsequent movements connected with evacuation and the covering of it by continued rear-guard action.

The terrain still in Axis hands lends itself to the latter purpose. But the Allies advancing into the area dominated centrally by the Peloritani Mountains, parallel to both coast lines, have overcome formidable natural obstacles in their path to Messina. The defenders have been left with no lateral communications south of Messina. The invaders have numerical superiority on land, coupled with sky control and domination of the sea on which both enemy flanks rest.

Meanwhile, the Germans are taking the fullest advantage of the topographical assets of this region to hold up the United Nations as long as possible on a contracting line less than 50 miles along as they speed up their movement of small boats transferring personnel from Sicily to the Italian mainland. The British on the east are now only about 40 miles away from their allies.

Landings Behind Axis

The goal is Messina and the Americans are pushing along in the center and north. The United States Navy is closely co-operating on the North Coast with the British Navy in the South and twice this week the Americans have bypassed barriers ashore and taken the enemy by surprise by landing amphibious forces behind the Axis lines.

Tunisia vs. Sicily

By the Associated Press

The Germans apparently quit in Tunisia, not because that country wasn't vital to their master but because they realized that continuation of the struggle was equivalent to failure. They had no hope of beating the Allies and they had no hope of escaping from the trap into which they had been pushed.

The Nazis knew they hadn't a whisper of a hope of holding Sicily. While they fully recognize that they must "abandon ship," they undoubtedly believe (1) that they have a fair chance of pulling off a Dunkirk and escaping to the mainland (in fact some of them already have made the bloody passage of Messina Strait), and (2) that once they are on the mainland they ultimately will be able to join the German troops holding the line of the Po River in Northern Italy.

In short, the German soldier doesn't look on the Italian adventure as suicidal, despite the fierceness of the struggle. That doesn't necessarily mean he thinks the Fatherland is headed for victory. He may or may not believe that. However, he probably thinks—and not without reason—that he has a chance of fighting his way back into Germany and coming through the war alive.

Even if Marshal Badoglio's Government should surrender and the Allies are able to overrun the lower three-quarters of the Peninsula rather easily, there still must be a terrific fight along the defenses of the Po, if the Allies choose to force the issue. And behind the German Army of the Po there is the great Brenner Pass for retreat into the Reich.

Fall of Kharkov near as Soviet Army moves closer to Smolensk and Bryansk.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press
And other direct news dispatches

American troops in Sicily which stormed into Randazzo, today are forcing a considerable speed-up in German evacuation of the island, while in Russia the Soviet Army rolled on in remarkable new gains along a 500-mile front.

The fall of Kharkov may come at any time. A new drive threatens Smolensk, and between these two cities, Bryansk-bound columns have advanced to within 28 miles of the city.

A general retreat along important sections of the German line seems unavoidable. It is anticipated that the Nazis are preparing to make their stand considerably to the rear, probably along the Dnieper River.

The Germans have fought desperately to hold Kharkov as long as possible, stalling for time to revamp their strategy and fortify a holding line which they hope will be strong enough to bring this smashing Russian offensive to an eventual halt.

New towns taken in the pincer approach to Smolensk are Spas Demensk, 85 miles to the southeast, and Pavolino, 73 miles away. To the north, Russian armies are only 60 miles from the city, approaching from the direction of Velikie Luki.

Sicilian gains, while not as spectacular, are none the less encouraging. Capture of Randazzo has broken the only remaining German hold in the center of the island.

Soldiers of the American Ninth Division were the first to enter the city, followed by the British 78th Division.

The Americans racing on after the retreating Germans have reached Floresto, half way between Randazzo and Cape Orlando on the north coast. British Army troops have advanced along the difficult east coast road to take Riposto.

Germans fleeing from Randazzo along the Mt. Etna road to Taormina will have to hasten their pace if they are to reach that junction before the British. Riposto is only 10 miles away.

General Patton's Seventh Army on the north coast has moved along toward Messina to take Piraino.

Meanwhile, the British Navy is striving to break up the German evacuation from the sea, small craft even venturing into Messina Strait for two daring hit-and-run attacks on German evacuation ships.

From the Middle East comes evidence that Allied bombers are striking deeper and deeper into Nazi-held Europe. American Liberators last night sped into Austria to open their bomb bays over Wiener Neustadt, about 30 miles south of Vienna.

The raid might have originated from Cap Bon, 800 miles away, or from the airfields of Cirenaica, 1,100 miles distant. The communiqué did not state. Objective was said to be an important aircraft production factory and assembly plant, on which more than 166 tons of explosives were dumped.

From the Rome and Berlin Radios come reports that 218 persons were killed and 570 injured in the Royal Air Force raid on Milan and Turin, also that train service between Switzerland and Milan has been interrupted temporarily. The broadcaster described the delays as due to "technical difficulties."

In the South Pacific, Australians and Americans edging up to Salamaua on New Guinea were supported by a fleet of American planes which peppered that strong Japanese air base for 45 minutes with 177 tons of explosives.

On New Georgia, United

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Busy Houghton Building Welcomed by Taxpayers

A Boston war baby if there ever was one, the rejuvenated Houghton and Dutton Building is a welcome surprise to municipal taxpayers these days. More than half its space is leased, prospective tenants are making inquiries, and nearly 1,000 office workers help fill the huge structure that was empty for two years.

The nine-story building at Tremont and Beacon Streets, a downtown landmark since 1842, has become the headquarters for several Federal agencies in Boston, from whom the city collects an annual rental of $185,000 for space in a building that was abandoned for back taxes of $430,000 just five years ago.

Moreover the local Committee on Public Safety and the Boston Transit Commission are expected to move in shortly, while city officials are hoping that the Licensing Board and the State Racing Commission will find the way clear to return to the building offices they were forced to vacate Oct. 1, 1940.

Views Differ

While 133,000 square feet of the building's total footage are actually leased at the present time, some observers feel that picture isn't as bright as it appears because they expect the tenants to move the moment the war is over, invoking the 30-day cancellation clause demanded by all Federal agencies.

The opposite viewpoint is taken, however, by Daniel M. Driscoll, who as chairman of the City's Real Estate Commission, is responsible for the management of the Houghton and Dutton Building along with other foreclosed properties which Boston secures through tax title sales.

Mr. Driscoll thinks his tenants will remain for some time to come, not because he anticipates a long war, but because he believes many of the agencies such as the Office of Price Administration and the War Manpower Commission to continue after the war as necessary checks to any inflationary tendencies.

In fact, he was careful to point out, this was an important consideration when the city first began to look around for tenants after it had finally had its title to the property cleared by the Land Court April 6, 1942. The Houghton and Dutton Building, assessed for $1,281,000, had then been vacant 18 months.

Closed Two Years

At one time the assessment on the venerable yellow-brick structure had been as high as $3,552,000, but the store that had occupied it 92 years was liquidated in 1936, and the building fell under the gavel for delinquent 1935 property taxes on June 1, 1938. It closed two years later because the fuel bills and maintenance costs for so few tenants were to high.

There was much speculation as to whether this old building was to be razed for a parking lot or made a servicemen's center. But neither suggestion had met with much favor when the city took over in the early spring of 1942 to find itself faced with this dilemma:

Should it attempt to salvage some of the $430,000 it had coming to it by rehabilitating the building on the chance some likely tenants might come along, or should it let the somewhat formidable structure go, razing it if necessary, but making no attempt to recoup the delinquent taxes?

New Flooring

Mayor Tobin and Mr. Driscoll decided on the former course, and during the past six months obtained from a somewhat reluctant City Council $370,000 in loan orders and appropriations to put the building in rentable shape. The Council wanted to rent and then renovate.

The job of renovating proved to be quite an extensive one. New flooring had to be laid all over the building. The electrical wiring was redone, and the elevators put in order—such good order, in fact, that when one speeded up fractionally Tuesday, it was immediately checked by a safety device.

Pedestrians have increased of late at the foot of Beacon Street. Many of them are continually craning their necks at the workmen on suspended platforms who are brightening the ancient brick facade with acid and live steam.

In this case appearances are literally deceiving. For what is actually being removed is ugly blight to the downtown area that would have impaired real estate values in one of the city's most important sections. For Mr. Driscoll expects to have the building in the clear, if not sold, in 10 years' time.

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SUIT SALON FIFTH FLOOR

Boston Elevated Cars Roar High Above Traffic Circle Garden

By a Staff Photographer

'Farmers' from Elizabeth Peabody House Tend Fourishing Plots Underneath Cambridge Viaduct

Corn, beans, beets, carrots, cucumbers, squash, tomatoes, and many other vegetables are being grown on a number of Victory Garden plots today within the borders of the large traffic circle at the end of Charles Street, and under the Cambridge Viaduct. Boston West End Victory Gardeners of many nationalities from the Elizabeth Peabody House near by gather there each day to compare the fruits of their toil. Those who recall the weed-grown patch with its extremely poor soil marvel today at the results now being harvested from this busy city "farm."

C D Auxiliary Policemen Praised for Work at Wreck

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

Civilian Defense auxiliary policemen come in for high praise in a report received by the New Hampshire State Defense Council from Chief Air Raid Warden William N. Thompson of Nashua, concerning a recent train wreck at Nashua.

The report is:

"When a southbound Boston & Maine passenger train was derailed three miles south of Nashua, Civilian Defense training paid another dividend.

"There were 325 passengers on the train, including over 100 children en route home from summer camps, when seven of the 11 cars left the rails and plunged down the embankment. One car turned completely over and others hung at precarious angles.

"By coincidence 45 auxiliary policemen were attending a meeting within a mile and were among the first to reach the scene. Co-operating with railroad employees, and details of regular police and firemen, they immediately placed the most seriously injured in the two rear cars of the train, which had remained on the rails. These cars were then detached from the wreck and pulled to the Nashua Union Station by a switch engine where ambulances had been assembled and the injured were taken care of.

"Mobile first aid units established depots both at the scene of the wreck and at the Union Station. Workers from Nashua, Hudson, and Lowell were on duty for several hours and nearly 100 people were cared for.

"The Red Cross Motor Corps reported early and aided in transporting both victims and workers. Medical Corps auxiliary ambulances were available, as were several from Lowell, Mass., but fortunately there was no need for them.

"Wardens assisted in the rescue work and aided in policing the area about the wreck. While all of the Civilan Defense groups are entitled to credit for their performance, special commendation is due the auxiliary police for the efficient manner in which they rescued and transported the injured."

Garden Tools a Hint

George Moore, chief observer at the Island Pond Vt., observation post, scoffed when someone asked if he weren't bored with the hours he spends listening for the hum of airplane motors.

Coupling ingenuity with practicality, Mr. Moore has planted his Victory Garden at the post. There he spends his shift hoeing, weeding and listening. The tools aren't put away when the garden owner is finished for the day. "I leave them there for a hint to the others," he says, with the hope that someday he'll arrive to find another row of potatoes hilled. The hoe is getting rusty because the idea hasn't caught on yet, but Gardener-Observer Moore looks forward to a fine harvest.

Fire Fighting School

One hundred and eighty Washington County firemen and members of auxiliary groups attended the modern fire fighting school held at Machias, Maine, under the management of Ralph G. Webber of the State Office of Civilian Defense, and the State of Maine Fire Chiefs Association.

Arrangements for the day's program were made by Lester E. Young of East Machias, Washington County Fire Administrator.

Cahill Presents Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 14 — Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Massachusetts presented 18 degrees to students at Hyannis State Teachers College yesterday. The exercises marked the end of the forty-sixth summer session which was attended by 150 teachers from eight states and 71 Massachusetts communities.

Filene's

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BOSTON, MASS.

London Trip Report Denied By Salvemini

Continued from Page 1

have this week published my opinion as follows:

"Instead of offering the Italians a 'peace' which means 'war with Germany on Italian soil,' Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt should tell the Italians quite frankly: 'Your King is tied to Germany by the ill-starred alliance of May, 1939. It is to your best advantage to overthrow him and to form a provisional government which breaks away from Germany and places all Italian facilities at our disposal.

" 'If in addition your new government, having no obligations toward Germany, wants to participate in our war against Germany, it will be welcomed. If it prefers to abstain from war, we will not force war on it. But it must allow all those in Italy who want to do so to fight with us as volunteers against the Nazis. We intend to win this war, and we have shown you that we can win it.

" 'The sooner we win the better, for us and for you.' By such a declaration, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt would stir up against the King and Badoglio not only those Italians who want peace, but also those who are willing to fight against the Germans. Every Italian volunteer who joined the armed forces of the Allies would mean decreased risk to a British or an American soldier, at a time when every kind of maladorous deal is being justified as a measure of 'military expediency' aimed at 'saving lives of American boys.'

"In 1859 Abraham Lincoln wrote: 'Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves.' And on January 4, 1941, President Roosevelt, addressing Congress, said: 'We know that enduring peace cannot be bought at the cost of other people's freedom.'"

Vacationing in Maine

In Boston, the rumor of the departure had said Professor Salvemini left for London instead of taking a vacation in Maine.

George LaPiana, a professor of church history at Harvard and intimate friend of the anti-Fascist spokesman, informed the Monitor today that he telephone the Maine residence, where the Professor had just retired, he was told last night.

Professor Salvemini's views on Italy will be fully set forth in a book written by himself and Professor LaPiana, entitled "What To Do With Italy," which is to be published within a few days.

Circumstantial stories were published this morning about the Professor's trip, describing "dramatic State Department moves," mysterious awakenings at Lowell House, etc. Reports, evidently crediting modern aviation with exceeding itself, had Professor Salvemini leaving Lowell House "early" yesterday and arriving by 8 p. m., London time, which, being 6 hours ahead of Boston, allows hardly six hours for the trans-Atlantic trip.

Actually, Professor Salvemini peacefully arose at Lowell House, took the morning train for Maine, and has been there ever since.

Paul A. Esten

Paul A. Esten, a Stoughton manufacturer, who passed on yesterday, was a resident of Stoughton for more than 20 years.

A native of Amesbury, he was schooled in Dorchester and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received a degree in chemistry in 1908.

A World War I veteran, Mr. Esten was founder, Past President, and Past Chaplain of Stoughton Post, American Legion, a member of the Rising Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Chickatawbut Club, the Stoughton Fish & Game Association, and the Stoughton Congregational Church.

Free Military Movies

Three motion pictures showing vivid phases of military training and news events will be presented free to the public at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, at 3 p. m. today and tomorrow. Titles of the shows are "The Marine's Hymn," "Paratroops," and "U. S. News Review No. 3."

Spanish War Veterans' Register for Convention

Conquerors of an island empire which their nation temporarily has been unable to hold, The United Spanish War Veterans began arriving here today for another national encampment during a war whose objectives include recapture of the Philippine Islands.

While the Philippine campaign was only part of their conquest, the veterans by their very convention, draw attention to their sacrifices in the Far Pacific area.

From every state in the union, veterans and members of their families are coming to take part in a rounded but war-restricted program extending from registration today through Aug. 19.

They arrive on the heels of assurance by President Roosevelt that freedom will come to the Filipinos soon after the hand of Japan is unclasped,—a freedom which began to take shape when the veterans by land and sea unclasped the hand of Spain's World domination.

12,000 May Attend

As many as 12,000 members of the organization and its affiliates may attend the various events, according to Col. F. W. Stopford of Beverly, Vice-President of the 45th Encampment Committee.

Headquarters have been set up in the Mechanics Building, where the business sessions will be held.

The first formal gathering of the Encampment and the Women's Auxiliary will occur tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Mechanics Building, where memorial services will be held. Rear Admiral Watt C. Cluverius, retired naval officer who is President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, will be the featured speaker.

On Aug. 16 the business sessions will begin at 9 a. m. The afternoon will be free for games or sightseeing. In the evening, in the absence of wartime facilities for a street parade, a "parade of states" and a ball will be held in the Mechanics Building.

Aug. 17 has been left open for get-togethers and reunions by organizations, such as the various Army or Navy units which fought together. At 11 a. m., however, the Auxiliary in ceremonies in Copley Square will present 14 ambulances and a Garand rifle to the Army.

All States Dinner

On Aug. 18, business sessions during the day will be followed by the All States Dinner in the evening in the Hotel Copley-Plaza, sponsored by the Auxiliary for its members and guests.

On Aug. 19 the encampment will elect and install officers, and then adjourn.

In addition to the Auxiliary, affiliated groups include: the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Spanish American War Nurses, Sons of the Spanish War Veterans, Daughters of 1898, Department of the Potomac, and the two "fun" groups, the Military Order of the Serpent, for men, and the Military Order of the Lizard, for women.

In his report to the present encampment, Commander-in-Chief Cornelius S. Kelly of Chicago complimented the members for various ways of helping the war effort, even though the Government would no longer let most of them carry guns.

"Quite a large number are block captains, and are helping in many ways on the home front," he said. "All are trying to instill in the hearts of our people that patriotism is not only a love of country, but a willingness to sacrifice time, energy, skill, and life itself if necessary for its protection."

Praise for Auxiliary

Praising the Auxiliary under the leadership of Ethel Cummings of Richmond, Va., he said it "is one of our greatest assets and as we grow older we will realize it more. So it behooves us to help strengthen its ranks. Let me also call to your attention the Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans and the Daughters of '98. We should encourage these organizations, for when we have passed on they will perpetuate our name and service."

Already embracing 64 per cent of the eligible veterans of the campaigns in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, the U. S. W. V. now has a total membership of 90,082, the 1943 report disclosed. Commander Kelly urged increased efforts to enroll all remaining eligibles.

While noting a decrease of 3,574 members during the year, Quartermaster General P. J. Callan of Washington reported that 1,612 members are now in 41 camps in the Department of the Philippines, 312 are members at large in that area, 40 are in Shanghai, and 37 in Honolulu, plus 152 in foreign countries.

Pension Legislation

Interviewed yesterday in Massachusetts Department headquarters in the State House, Colonel Stopford declared that a chief concern of this encampment is to continue pressure for pension legislation on a par with that given veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Final passage of H. R. 2350 would provide $75 a month at least for every veteran, for an average of 15 years, he estimated.

The entertainment program during the week includes trips to Nantasket Beach, with free tickets to delegates on Aug. 17 through the courtesy of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the Boston Municipal Council, U. S. W. V.

Veterans in uniform or with credentials can attend ball games in Braves Field by paying Federal tax only, through the courtesy of John J. Quinn, Secretary of the Boston Braves, and William E. Benswanger, head of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Arthur Fiedler, conducting the Esplanade concerts, has promised to include numbers reminiscent of the campaign days of the Spanish War.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and thundershowers ending before noon today; warmer today than yesterday and cooler tonight than last night.

Southwestern Maine: Scattered thunderstorms ending early in the afternoon, but drizzle continuing in extreme east portion today; warmer and continued moderate temperatures tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Showers and scattered thunderstorms ending in forenoon, followed by warmer today and cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Showers and scattered thunderstorms ending in forenoon, except continuing until early afternoon on Cape Cod; warmer in east portion today and cooler tonight.

Connecticut: Showers and scattered thunderstorms ending in forenoon today; cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:30 p. m.: height 11.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:36 a. m.: height 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:44 p. m.: height 11.8 feet.
Monday, 12:18 a. m.: height 10.7 feet.

41 N. E. Airmen Get Decorations For Bombings

Forty-one New Englanders are included in a list of members of the Army's Eighth Bomber Command, stationed in England, awarded the Air Medal or the Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal, the War Department announced yesterday.

The decoration was for five bomber combat missions or for the destruction of one enemy aircraft.

The New England recipients are:

Massachusetts: Capt. Roland L. Sargeant, Newton Highlands; First Lieuts. Charles W. Dunn, Danvers, Joseph W. Ellis, Natick, Reuel R. Grondahl, Watertown, and John T. Wholley, Malden.

Second Lieuts. Roger S. Lindsay, Revere, Robert W. Francis, Marblehead, and Edward P. Lashey, Haverhill; Flight Officer Robert W. Collette, Hudson.

Technical Sergeants Arnold S. Doran, Jamaica Plain, Harold E. Forrest, Athol, and Sidney R. Swift, Fitchburg.

Staff Sergeants Henry J. Gardner, Boston, Charles F. Hardware, Methuen (missing in action since June 23), Thomas E. Therrien, Brockton, John F. Davoren, Woburn (missing in action since June 11), George E. Pratt, Belmont, Norman S. Williams, North Attleboro, Alfred D. Haid, East Boston, Arthur J. Lombardo, East Boston, William O. Maylor, West Roxbury (missing in action since June 13), John A. Strachura, Fall River, and Philip S. Spofford, Arlington.

Connecticut: First Lieut. Leroy F. Lawson, Glenbrook; and Staff Sergeants Frank P. Frydryk, New Haven, Henry C. Funk, Clinton, Donald O. Linhard, Waterbury, and James P. Reid, Bristol, and Sergeant Daniel A. Toomey, Bridgeport.

Maine: Second Lieut. Howard D. Gardner, East Millinocket; and Staff Sergeants Arthur L. Burnham, Corinna, and Daniel H. Melnnis, Rumford, and Robert S. Weston, Bridgton.

New Hampshire: Capt. Frank C. Ward, Madison; and Technical Sergeant Wilfred H. Hebert, Manchester.

Rhode Island: First Lieut. Leroy V. Gregoire, Pawtucket; Second Lieut. Sidney D. Lovitt, Providence; Technical Sergeant Lawrence A. Russolino, Providence; Staff Sergeant William J. Moore, Pawtucket; and Sergeant Raffaele P. Russo, Providence.

Vermont: Technical Sergeant Frederick S. Carpenter, McIndoes Falls.

Flight Training Discontinued At Squantum Base

SQUANTUM, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP) —Decommissioning of the Naval Reserve Aviation Base here was announced yesterday in Washington and Navy officials here declared that it marked the end of the 20-year history of the Navy's oldest and only remaining Reserve Aviation Base.

Primary flight will be transferred to the Middle West, but the Naval Station will continue operations, the statement said.

The base has been a unit of the Naval Air Primary Training Command with headquarters in Kansas City.

More than 2,300 men have been trained here since the base was commissioned in 1923 through the efforts of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, then a Lieutenant.

There had been flying activities at Squantum as early as 1910 when a $10,000 prize was offered for a race to Boston Light and return, a distance of a few miles.

During World War I, Bethlehem Steel's Victory Plant built destroyers here.

Squantum has contributed many notable figures to naval aviation, including Commander Jack Shea who was lost on the Wasp, after serving as Executive Officer for 10 years at Squantum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

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Boston, Massachusetts

Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.

Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON:

"SOUL"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-3)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above. Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-3). Third Church (Hyde Park), 1347 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-3)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-3-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-4)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-3)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (1-3-4)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-3)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, Near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-3-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-3)
MEDFORD — First Church, 345 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Corner Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 910 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY — First Church, 34 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 14 Lynde Street (1-3)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Broadway, Corner Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM — First Church, Corr. Cedar Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-3)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 44 Mt. Vernon Street (1-3)
WINTHROP — First Church, 149 Winthrop Street (1-4)
WOBURN — First Church, 14 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11 (8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public

238 Washington Street, Opp. Mills — 84 Boylston St., Little Building
Entrance also 24 Providence St. — Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
One Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue

All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms

Welfare Group Backs Wider Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Arthur L. Johnson, Executive Secretary of the General Welfare Federation of America, announced today that nation-wide efforts will be made to obtain Congressional passage this fall of legislation which will guarantee enlarged social security benefits to "all groups and all classes" in the United States.

With 145 members of the House of Representatives already committed in writing to the proposed amendments to the Social Security Act, Mr. Johnson is confident that favorable action can be obtained from the present Congress.

The immediate old-age benefits which would stem from the pending bill, now in the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee, would be these:

It increases old-age assistance one third—top limit $45—by Federal 2 to 1 matching of state funds instead of 1 to 1 and gives funeral benefits up to $120 to those on old-age assistance. States may increase this pension, as California has done—the G. W. A. would make it $60 there—or grant one at an earlier age, as Colorado is doing.

$30 Earnings Allowed

It allows earnings of $30 a month to supplement old-age assistance or annuities.

It liberalizes means tests and takes pauper's stigma out of old-age assistance by preventing surrender of homes or insurance policies in order to become eligible.

Two postwar benefits from the bill are cited.

It gives all who pay the victory tax of 5 per cent—2 per cent after the war—for two years or over postwar "matured annuities" at 65 of from $30 to $85 a month [depending upon contributions] in addition to any other income they may be receiving from any source.

Annuities continue for four months after passing on to provide funeral benefits of not less than $120 for those coming under this contributory system, which will include most of the people of the nation.

In his announcement, before leaving Washington on a national speaking tour, that renewed efforts would be made to win early Congressional approval, Mr. Johnson emphasized that in the present House support of the legislation Republicans and Democrats are evenly behind the amendments. He offered the following analysis of the 145 signatures already obtained for the resolution urging enactment of the measure:

Breakdown of Support

Party Affiliation:
Republicans 76
Democrats 68
Farmer-Labor 1
American Labor 1

Distribution:
Central states 48
Southern states 38
Western states 35
Eastern states 27

House Leadership:
Ways and Means Com. 4
Appropriations Com. 13
Judiciary Com. 7
Committee Chairmen 13

State Delegations:
Solid delegations 7
All but 1—5
All but 2—4
Majority or over—21
100 per cent states: Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah and Wyoming.

Viewpoint Significant

Since the problem of financing any broad extension of social security is paramount and may determine whether it is either practically or politically workable, the viewpoint of the General Welfare Federation may be of particular interest on this point.

The Federation recommends "that the pay-roll tax be frozen when it reaches the 3 per cent rate for the employer and 3 per cent from the employee, plus 3 per cent for unemployment compensation, and be used to cover the hazards of unemployment — whether due to lack of work, illness or accident — survivorship protection to families, and hospitalization; that is, things closely related to the employment and for which the employer or industry should pay a large share, and that a new over-all contributory system that is truly American in insurance against privation and want in old age be established by the simple expedient of gearing it to a more general tax such as the Victory Tax or its equivalent, at a rate of about 2 per cent."

The Federation says it recommends "this because of the practical difficulties in the way of extending the contributory system of old-age security geared to pay rolls to all those not on office or industrial pay rolls and who are just as much entitled to protection in their old age as are office and industrial workers who happen to work in the covered employments."

It says that the nation cannot "continue to exist 'half slave and half free' in the social security field and that it is un-American to favor certain groups, especially since the four-fifths of the present pay-roll tax of that borne by industry is, by and large, passed on down to the consumer so that all groups have to help pay this four fifths of the cost of the present system.

"Old age is not the hazard of any particular group," the Federation points out. "It creeps upon everyone and everyone should be protected against its ravages by an over-all system of contributory social insurance, whether he or she is a farmer, farm laborer, housewife, domestic, nurse, minister, businessman, professional man, government employee, or office or industrial worker.

Employer Shouldn't Share

"There is no valid reason why the employer should share in the cost of such an old-age contributory system. When the employee becomes too old to work he ceases to be of interest to employers as a class. The purpose is not to rehabilitate him so that he will be of further service to industry, as in the case of those covered under the workmen's compensation law, for which the employer pays the entire cost.

"The purpose is to ensure the individual in question who has reached the retirement age that he will not be in want in his days of helplessness. If the employee is made to pay the entire cost of this insurance against the hazard of old age, which is a hazard which comes to all if they live long enough, and the present pay-roll tax is allocated to those hazards more closely related to the employment and in which the employer is interested in one way or another, a lot sounder system would result and one that is truly American.

"If the exemption under the Victory Tax is too high—at present $52 per month or $624 per year—so as to exclude some from its benefits if used as a basis for an all-extensive contributory system of old-age insurance, it would be simple to later reduce the exemption or provide for the payment of a flat 25-cent or $1 per month or per quarter, so as to make all pay a contribution for this purpose, just as Sir William [Beveridge] proposes to do in England, and then provide that all shall share in the contributory system.

Temporary Measure

"The Federation recommends that pending the time all can be brought under an all-inclusive contributory old-age annuity system, those not covered thereby for the time being be given an honorable pension at the retirement age—which can be reduced to 60 after the war—under Title I of the Social Security Act, which pension should be increased one third [due to the increased cost of living] by the Federal Government matching state funds on a 2 to 1 instead of 1 to 1 basis.

"It recommends that the needs test be liberalized by eliminating the pauper's oath and allowing recipients to keep their homes and insurance policies, that recipients be allowed to earn not exceeding $30 per month in any occupation to supplement their pensions and that they be given funeral benefits of not exceeding $120, with the matter of old people moving from state to state being taken care of later by a continuance of the Federal portion of their pension in such case."

All of these recommendations of the Federation are embodied in the general welfare bill, H. R. 836, now before Congress.

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U. S. Keeps Thesis That Food Is Lower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Labor Department, whose report of a reduction in food prices was questioned by doubting housewives in many parts of the country, stands pat on its findings that there was a 2 per cent average drop in cities from mid-June to mid-July.

"Our survey was based on actual first hand checks of 1,200 stores in 51 cities," said A. Ford Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics. "The 2 per cent reflects the average decline."

Those who complain that food costs are going up instead of down, he remarked, may be living "in the wrong cities."

There was an outpouring of just such complaints following announcement of the Department's findings.

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Cartoons in the News of the Week

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Going to Be the Test Tube for Europe

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Louder!

Prices and Your Purse: Ration Book 3 in Use Soon

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 14

You can expect to begin using War Ration Book No. 3 about mid-September.

Later on there will be a new system of tokens introduced for making change from ration stamps. These will be easier to count, handle and carry than loose stamps. Also they will be good indefinitely so the housewife won't be tempted to use up leftover stamps she doesn't need and doesn't want.

Remember:

Sugar stamp in War Ration Book No. 1 expires Aug. 15.

Stamp 14 becomes valid on Aug. 16 and will be good for five pounds of sugar through October.

Stamps 15 and 16 are valid for five pounds of sugar each for use in home canning.

Red stamps: T, U, and V valid through Aug. 31. W becomes valid Aug. 15 and will be good through Aug. 31.

Blue stamps: R, S, and T remain valid through Sept. 20.

Soap Hoarded

Shortage of soap and soap powder in some cities is laid to consumer hoarding that began after OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown said that one "simple commodity" was all OPA was contemplating rationing in the near future.

In the last few months Americans have been buying soap faster than it was being made but fats recently released by the Government to the soap industry may ease the shortage without rationing.

Lard Piling Up

Unusually heavy supplies of lard are piling up in warehouses because the housewife prefers to use her points for meat and butter.

Flour millers complained this week that many housewives are buying their doughnuts and biscuits who would make them at home if they had more lard. They want meat and fat rations separated instead of lumped together as at present.

Waldorf Special

"Toasties Waldorf" is a new luncheon dish of post toasties, peaches, cottage cheese and cream, served this week at New York's Waldorf Astoria as an inducement to get Americans to eat cereals at all three meals instead of less plentiful food.

Tomatoes!

Probably you don't need the Department of Agriculture's reminder that this is the month to eat tomatoes. Not if you've had as many in the first two weeks as we have!

Butter Points

Housewives in tight butter areas are complaining that while butter is supposed to be 10 points a pound, their grocer will only let them have a quarter of a pound on each ration book which makes 12 points a pound, since there are no half points for making change. Only alternative, says OPA, would be to raise butter to 12 points.

Dried Fruit

The Government is going to take all the dried raisins, prunes, apples, apricots, peaches, pears, and currants again this year, but it holds out this hope to civilians: "Last year more than 234,000 tons of dried prunes and raisins were released later for civilian consumption."

WFA Plans

At the same time, the War Food Administration announced that it will take less of these canned fruits and vegetables than it had planned: Apples, fruit cocktail, beets, sweet corn, pumpkin or squash, lima beans, and tomato puree.

Pop Coming Back

Soft drinks may begin to make their reappearance on grocery shelves before hot weather is entirely gone, since OPA is now handing out more sugar to manufacturers.

Manpower and bottle tops are also problems, but sugar has been the worst.

There's always lemonade but many Americans don't want to take the trouble to squeeze the lemons.

Dry Sections

Dry weather is plaguing farmers and Victory Gardeners in an Eastern area centering in Virginia and Maryland and a larger South Central section in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

In the principal food-producing areas of the country, "timely showers and warm weather have been favorable and good to excellent progress continues rather generally," says the Agriculture Department.

Coal Mine Return Studied

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, announced today that the Coal Mines Administration has begun surveying the efficiency of a large number of coal mines, looking toward their release from Government control.

Mr. Ickes, as Solid Fuels Administrator, has operated the mines since last spring. President Roosevelt directed that he take them over in an effort to end a work stoppage by 500,000 United Mine Workers engaged in a labor dispute with operators.

Subsequently, John L. Lewis, the miners' chieftain, and the U. M. W. Policy Committee ordered the miners back to work contingent upon continued Government operation of the mines.

Since then, however, Congress has enacted the Connally-Smith Labor Disputes Act. It provides that the Government must restore possession of seized war plants and facilities to owners as soon as practicable after restoration of the productive efficiency which prevailed before a strike threat developed, but in any event not longer than 60 days after such restoration.

Soldier Leaves for Mines Called Needless by Union

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—A move to release anthracite coal miners from the armed forces to help meet a possible fuel shortage was countered today by a contention of the miners' union that production now exceeds requirements.

Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes disclosed that he had requested the War Manpower Commission to obtain the release of miners in uniform to ease a labor shortage in the anthracite pits.

Mr. Ickes' action was based on reports that hard coal shortages may impair home heating. The WMC took his request "under consideration." The Vermont State Coal Committee, which said Vermonters face a "precarious predicament" because of an anthracite shortage, asked for the release of miner-soldiers.

The Government has been in control of the coal fields since June 1, following a series of strikes which threatened war industries dependent upon coal. Mr. Ickes explained that while coal production has been increasing, the lack of a contract between operators and the miners has resulted in "bitterness and confusion throughout the coal mining industry."

Mr. Ickes termed the present coal production far below adequate, despite gradual increases in recent weeks.

The United Mine Workers' Journal, official organ of John L. Lewis's powerful union, maintained, meanwhile, that "a large number" of domestic anthracite consumers were better stocked than a year ago.

The Journal said the anthracite regions had suffered a manpower reduction of 14,333 in the past year and a half, and warned of an additional labor drainage unless the operators, the miners and Government agencies get together on a "legitimate, sizable wage increase."

Plane Crash Destroys Prisoners' Letters Home

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Postmaster General announces that a flying boat carrying 30,000 letters from British prisoners of war from the Orient to relatives in Britain crashed in Eire July 28, and all but 2,570 of the letters were destroyed.

War Garden Vic

Quick as rabbits, Vic's family go for carrots. Raw carrots have special nutrition value. Carefully blended Rumford is rich in phosphorus and calcium, important food elements. You're sure to please your family with Rumford all-phosphate. It assures no bitter taste. FREE: Rumford's new folder, *Meat Extenders*. Write today. Rumford Baking Powder, Box 17, Rumford, R. I.

I WANT UP!

It's dark down here.

It's quiet down here.

It's lonely down here.

No light. Just the glow of emergency bulbs. No noise. Just the ebb and flow of air in our lungs. No talking. But a lot of thinking.

We're "on the bottom."

They're waiting for us up there. They're listening for us up there. For the turn of a screw, for the clang of a wrench on the deck to tell their next depth bomb where to go.

We're waiting, too. For the sound of their engines to die away or—for the gagging stink of chlorine gas that lets us know our hull is cracked, the batteries are flooded and we're going down in a bubble of air and oil to drown!

Somehow, sweating it out down here in the cold and the dark and the fear, it seems to me I get things straighter than I used to. I see things clear.

I know now what this war's about. I know what this war is being fought for. I want this war over quick—and when it's over, I want up!

That's what I'm fighting for—*up!*

For the right to stand up in the world with my bride by my side and her hand on my arm.

For the right to speak up in my town and have my say and then sit down.

For the right every night to run up the steps of my house back home and pick up and hold a son of my own.

For his right and her right and mine to grow up, to work up in the same America I left behind . . . where there's freedom to breathe . . . freedom to move up to new and better things . . . to look up to the skies and recognize that in America there will always be a limitless opportunity to rise as high, to go as far as courage and strength and ability can take me!

That's how I remember America.

Keep it that way . . . until I come back.

• • •

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Plane Spotting Generation Replaces Auto Identifiers

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A generation that used to stand on the corners and indentify the various makes of automobiles that passed by on the road is today replaced by another which looks up into the skies and is able to name the make and type of virtually every airplane that flies overhead.

It is quite an experience to watch those who are officially charged with looking into the skies for airplanes—the Aircraft Warning Service—sight a plane and attempt to identify the craft, its height and speed, with their own eyes, as a preliminary check, then put their field glasses on it to make the identification positive. Then they pick up the telephone and say "Army Flash." When the observers are connected with their local Information Center they relay their observations to headquarters.

At headquarters—which may be in Bangor, Portland, or Boston, in the New England area,—the information relayed in by observation posts is turned over to a filter center, where workers actually chart the course of the particular flight. From this original "filtering" the information is then relayed to a master board where the military air forces charged with the defense of the area keep a constant check upon it.

It is from this master board that the Fighter Command and its fighter planes are "alerted" to intercept any flight on this master board which cannot be readily identified. From here also the Civilian Defense organizations receive their "blue" and "red" warnings which send out thousands of wardens throughout the region to black out the area against the coming of the enemy.

Today the Fighter Command wants and needs the old and young, by day and night, to interest themselves in becoming either ground observers or as information center workers. It it's an outdoor life you like, then observation work may be your "dish." If you live near a city perhaps it will be information center work that will prove of interest.

These "Eyes and Ears of the Air Force," as the Fighter Command has termed the Aircraft Warning Services, save Uncle Sam, incidentally, a big gasoline bill. If there were not thousands of these observation posts scattered throughout the region the Fighter Command would have to keep planes aloft in constant patrol. By maintaining the A.W.S., however, the Fighter Command keeps a "ground" alert, and, therefore, absolutely depends on the observations of thousands of volunteers to supply the vital information.

On Aug. 16 the First Fighter Command will launch a one-week campaign to enlist more volunteer observers.

Timetable Improvement

Any device to simplify the reading of timetables should bring a loud cheer from the traveling public, hence loud cheers are apparently due Northeast Airlines which today introduced a new streamlined horizontal schedule form in which the flight schedules are read from left to right. These current schedules cover flights to Maine and New Brunswick, with connections to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Claiming to be consumer tested for several months, Northeast stated that its horizontal timetable was approved by Dr. Ross A. MacFarland, D. Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Industrial Research at the Harvard Business School.

Dr. McFarland stated that there are fewer eye movements involved in reading by the natural method and that reading complications are lessened.

TWA Seeks Providence

Amendment of its application for New York-Boston air service to include Providence, R. I., as an intermediate stop, has been filed by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, the company announced yesterday. The original application, filed in May, 1940, sought a new air service to Boston by way of New Haven, Conn., and Worcester, Mass.

New C. A. P. Field

Massachusetts' Civil Air Patrol now boasts its own airport at Bolton, near Clinton, well outside the restricted coastal flying zone, it became known this week. Several planes are now based there, and plans are under way for flight training, according to Maj. John E. Shennett, Wing Commander, who made the announcement.

The airport is under armed C. A. P. guard 24 hours a day and is in charge of Lieut. Harry Kumpey of the Worcester squadron. Lieut. Robert Hunt of the Fitchburg squadron, who holds an instructor's rating, is manager of the field. Harry Lewis is clearance officer.

Major Shennett, who made the first landing on the new field a few days ago, reported that the Bolton airport is clear of wires and other obstructions, and has suitable turf runways. The field is lighted by a gasoline-powered system, and radio equipment has been installed under the direction of Capt. John A. Doremus, wing communications officer. There is also a 1,000-gallon storage fuel tank. The field is located two miles north of Clinton on Route 110.

Aerial Newspaper

Passengers aboard Northeast Airlines' Canada-bound flight today were handed the first edition of what is claimed to be the world's first newspaper-in-the-air. The edition contained two sheets of last-minute international and national news in summarized form and supplied by the Esso Reporter from the studios of WBZ.

This up-to-the-minute news coverage is obtained by the closest co-ordination of communication facilities Northeast stated, editions being produced simultaneously at all the air line's commercial terminals in New England and Canada.

Commenting upon the "Minute Man," as the new paper is called, Milton H. Anderson, Vice-President in Charge of Operations, termed the edition "the forerunner of complete news services which will be available on all air lines after the war."

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WILLIAM L. STIDGER
Human Stories on the Home Front
SUNDAY, AUGUST 15 5:30 to 6 P. M.
From New England Mutual Hall
Over WNAC and the YANKEE NETWORK

210-Year-Old Bay State Map Finally Found

What is believed to be the original 210-year-old chart of Massachusetts Bay, long sought by New England historical and maritime societies, has been presented to Capt. Alberto L. Kent, skipper of the steamer Steel Pier of the Cape Cod Steamship Company.

The map was located in a tiny book shop in the shadow of the Tower of London and brought back by Lieut. Edward Rowe Snow of the Army Air Corps, who was formerly a Winthrop teacher, historian, author, and for a number of years New England's famed "Flying Santa Claus."

The chart is believed to have been drawn by a Capt. Cyprian Southack who charted considerable waters in this area and spent much time also in chasing pirates.

When Lieutenant Snow was sent to London with a Flying Fortress squadron, his first leave was devoted to a search for the old chart. When found he was unwilling to trust it to the uncertainties of the wartime transportation facilities, so kept it with him, even to North Africa.

One night while the squadron was grounded on an airdrome in Tunisia, the enemy air forces attacked. A bomb hit the concrete barracks. Three days later, Lieutenant Snow's first question was, "Is the chart safe?" It was found to have escaped harm and when Lieutenant Snow was ordered "home" and mustered out of service because of injuries, he hunted up Captain Kent, long-time friend, and presented the chart to be hung in the pilot house of the Steel Pier.

Today's FM Programs

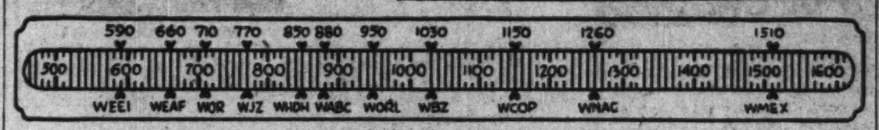
WEI, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News: Air Force Band.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting with the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—"Minstrel Melodies."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Lands of the Free."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shirednick.
6:30 p. m.—"The Art of Living."
6:45 p. m.—Musicana.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc.)
3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves—Chicago Cubs baseball game.
4:30 p. m.—Paul Martell's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Sport Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Brazilian Parade."
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Music.
5:00 p. m.—News Review.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—"American Eagle Club."
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—"Brian Barry, Foreign Assignment," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air," Marion Claire, soprano, H. Weber's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Bondwagon"; variety.
10:45 p. m.—Tommy Reynolds Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	News
12:15	Joan Teisel	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	Melona Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	News Service; Musical Roundup	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Sketches in Melody	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Sunny Days: musicale	Sketches in Melody	Sandy Spear's Orchestra	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	News Service	Milton Prins, guest	"Out for Victory"	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "I Sustain the Wings"; drama	'N. E. Sector on the Air'; Air - Soldier Program; Band; Drama; Guests; Speakers	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - Chicago Cubs baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15			Roy Shield's Orchestra	Cubs baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43		Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - Chicago	Melody Mystery Contest
2:45	Spirit of '43		People's War: H. Fleming	Cubs baseball game	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch.	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves - Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch.	Air Force Military Band	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	David Cheskin's Or.	'George Hicks Reporting'	News; Salute; Web & Dud	Boston Braves - Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	David Cheskin's Or.	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Cubs baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Harry Glickman, violinist; J. Slopak's Orchestra	Social Security Anniv.	Paul Martell's Orch.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:15	Sports		Sports	Sports	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand		"Stars and Gripes"	"Brazilian Parade"	Sonny Skinner's
4:45	United We Stand	Newscast	Fort Hamilton show	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Saturday Afternoon Revue: Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Not for Glory"; J. M. Landis; others	Sports	Dinah Shore, songs
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.		Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies		Curt Massey and Co.	"Navy Bulletin Board"; Glen Gray's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:45	Salute to Service	Saturday Revue			News Service
6:00	News Comments	Stars in Review	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	People's Platform:	Symphony of Melody	Symphonet	News; Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Discussion	A. Templeton; 'Marches'	The Jesters	Sports; Swing, talk	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	World Today: News	Leon Henderson	Musicana	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind the Gun	Sports; Music	"For This We Fight"; Justice & Human Rights	American Eagle Club in London: variety prgrm.	"March to Victory"
7:15		Message of Israel			News Service
7:30	Duke Ellington's Or.	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	Orchestra	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Milija Korjus, songs
8:00	Sanderson and Crumit quiz	Roy Porter, news	Hollywood Open House: Roch. Hudson; T. Reed	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15		Esplanade Concert		Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	Hobby Lobby;	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	"Words at War"; dramatized war books	"Brian Barry, Foreign Assignment," drama	Musical Comedy Mem'ries
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Esplanade Concert			Musical Comedy Mem'ries
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Theater: Marion Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Orch.; chorus; Col. Robert R. McCormick	Classical Album: Kodaly: "Hary Janos"
9:15	Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	Newscast			
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"; music	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"		Classical Album: Kodaly: "Hary Janos"
9:45		Orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz		
10:00	Groucho Marx; O. Welles; D. Dickson	John Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band"; Benny Goodman, con.	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15		Harry Green's Orchestra		"Saturday Night Bondwagon"; variety	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Symphony of Melody"	Who, What, Where, When	drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"Symphony"	Guest author	Musical Roundup	Carson Robinson's Orch.
11:00	News; Major Eliot	News	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Ed Barry's Band
11:15	Rideout: Jack Edwards' Or.; Master Works of Music	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Dramas by Olmstead	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30		Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma"; Marine Corps Show	Day's End: music
11:45		Andrini Continentals	Music You Want		Music; news

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
8:00	News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service		
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	Religious program; 'Around Br'kfast Table'	Mood of the Morning; Mood of the Morning	Radio Carollers; Polka Melodies; News Service	News Service
8:45					
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Religious program
9:15	E. P. Biggs: organ	Variety Music: Samuel Fisher, conductor	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Sowerby: "Poem"		'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	The Melody's the Thing		Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Services from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
11:00	News; "Everybody's Church"; speaker	Park Street Church Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	
11:15	Invitation to Learning: guest speakers	Park Street Church Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul: speaker	
11:30			Harmony Hall		
11:45			Olivio Santora, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; 1st Piano Quartet	Reviewing Stand: "Your Taxes and Government"	News report
12:15	Thoroughbred's Music	Weekly War Journal	Normandy Quintet		Grace Moore, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live'; Red Cross dramatization	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall		Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	Rupert Hughes, news	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Bill Henry, talk	WHDH Music Hall	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Norton Sisters: trio	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow; "Little Show"; dr.	Cavalcade of Song	Welcome to Camp Wh'Irr	Lutheran Tour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45		Cavalcade of Song	Newsroom of the Air	Lutheran Tour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Ceiling Unlimited,"	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago Round-table: Democracy's System;	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotton	Cavalcade of Song		Religious program	"Today's Men & Women"
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas: orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	Caribbean Relines, Prgm: talk; music
2:45	World News; Music	Newscast		Religious program	
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony; Nathan Milstein; Fritz Reiner, cond.	Those Good Old Days. Music of the Masters. Music of the Masters. Music of the Masters.	Frank C. Walker. World News Parade. 'The Army Hour'; choir; speakers; band; drama	'This Is Fort Dix'; Tom Slater, m. c.; recorded Sports program 'Dreamin' in Dixie'	Scandinavian Melodies Scandinavian Melodies Religious program Religious program
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony	Sunday Vespers	Pickups from training centers through the world	Religious program	Religious program
4:15		Sunday Vespers		Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz; Jan Pearce	Matinee of Yesterday. Matinee of Yesterday.	Invitation to Listen. Invitation to Listen: nws	Young People's Church of the Air: speaker	Religious program Religious program
4:45					
5:00	Family Hour: Eileen Farrell; Mack Harrell; chorus; or.	"Where Do We Stand?"; News	NBC Summer Symphony: Saint-Saens: "Suite Algerienne"; Frank Black, conductor	'Answering You': Trans-Atlantic Forum	Ruby Newman's Orch.
5:15				"Thanks to America"; "Ted Cole, Bobby Norris	Baseball scores
5:30	"Dear John";	Pan-Americana			Gilbert and Sullivan: "Yeomen of the Guard"
5:45		Pan-Americana			
6:00	Theater: The Captain Had a Daughter	News; "Here's to Romance"; Boekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	America in the Air	Terry O'Toole, songs	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services: speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Terry O'Toole; Nar.	"Men at Sea"; U. S. Merchant Marine dr.	Union Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45				Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	Jerry Lester, Variety Show; J. Blondell	News commentator	'Those We Love'; drama	Studio speaker	Pan Americana
7:15		Sportscast; Newscast	'Those We Love'; drama	Studio speaker	Irish Music
7:30	"We, the People"	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly, m. c.	Bandwagon; Freddy Martin's Orch.	News service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Milo Boulton, m. c.			Concert Album	Services
8:00	"Calling America";	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	'The Adventures of Bulldog Drummond'; drama	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Bob Trout, m. c.	Concert Strings	Dinah Shore; J. Durante	Music in Variety	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor"; drama; News	Inner Sanctum: mystery dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mendelssohn: Symphony 4
8:45			"One Man's Family"		
9:00	Radio Reader's Digest: drama; music	Fulton Oursler	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour: speaker	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:15	James Melton; Joan Roberts; choir; or.	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Familiar Music	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour: speaker	
9:30		Hollywood Reporter			Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:45					
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	'Good Will Hour'; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orch.; chorus; soloists	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15				Sons Sothern; quartet	Raymond Romberg
10:30	William L. Shirer	'Good Will Hour'; John J. Anthony, director	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les Tremayne; guest soloist	John Stanley, comments	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	News			Across the Footlights	Cab Callaway's Orch
11:00	News; News Analysis	News	News Service	News Service	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:15	Calling Home Front	Symphony of Melody	"Behind the Headlines"	Tommy Reynolds' Orch	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
11:30	Soldiers of Press	Symphony of Melody	'The Pacific Story';	Stars and Stripes in Britain: variety show	Day's End: music
11:45	M'st'r W'ks of Music	Swing Shift Music: News	'Rise of Militant Japan'		Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Congs!!
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	M. E. Cupboard	Music for You!
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News	"Snow Village"; sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Caribow Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Beake Carter, news	News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	'You're Tellin' Us'	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	'You're Tellin' Us'	Ginger & Lanny; stories	Concert Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Dept. of Agri.; Music	'Mary Foster'; sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	E. Robertson's Program	News service	Cedric Foster, news	
2:00	Serial drama	Thelma Jurgueon, songs	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef's food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	'Light of the World'; sk.	Sports Comments	Musical Novelties
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymns of All Churches	Baseball Interviews	News service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart, Trio	Jewish Philanthropies,	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Gene Autry and the
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	orchestra, speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Pirates baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Count Basie's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; serra	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas; sketch	Pirates baseball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	Life to the Front	Air Express Music	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	'Widder Brown'; sketch	Pirates baseball game	Aircraft Warning Week
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheilah Carter	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies;	Terry O'Toole, songs	'Portia Faces Life'	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	E. Howe, m. c.	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Woman	"Riding the Range"	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Gloria Carroll, songs	News Highlights	Ray Ivery: Music	Press Roundup; sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News From Abroad	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45	News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Felton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	"3 Sisters"; songs	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Sallinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	'Army Air Forces'; series	'How About It, Girls!'
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	'Army Air Forces'; series	Clement Morton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Gladys Swarthout, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"The Mayor and Mister"	"Inquiry"; Lee Cheney	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"; music; Cecil Brown	"Adventures of Nero Wolfe"; mystery drama	Richard Crooks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	"The Better Half"; quiz show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Escape in Drama"
9:00	"Romance"; drama;	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	Gladys Swarthout; Donald Voorhees' Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Pinton: "Incredible Flutist"
9:15	'Scarlet Pimpernel'	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm		News service	
9:30	Broadway Bandbox:	Tony Pastor's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Return of Nick Carter," drama	Classical Album: Pinton: "Incredible Flutist"
9:45	Frank Sinatra	Dance orchestra; Sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"		
10:00	Gould: 'Pied Piper';	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J. Antobine; R. Schmidt	Raymond Clapper, news	News
10:15	Woolley, Medowsld	"Waltz Time"	Vocalion Serenade; W. Fellerior, cond.; solos	Paul Schubert, news	Voice of the Unserved
10:30	Caden Nash; Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Silver Nocturne"; music "Silver Nocturne"; News		Musical Roundup	Tommy Carr's Orchestra Sonny Dunham's Orch.
10:45					
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News service	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:15	News; Wm. Shirer	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Maneover, Lt.; speaker	Andy Kirk's Orch.
11:30	Rideout: Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Inter-American University of the Air	Radio Newsreel: British news reports	Day's End: music
11:45		Backstage Interview			Day's End: news

British Gave Up to 'Cape' Blacksmith

A young Provincetown blacksmith demanded and received the surrender of the British man-of-war Somerset during the American Revolutionary War when the frigate was tossed on Peaked Hill Bar by an easterly storm, and then slid over the bar to come up on the beach.

This little-known event of America's early history was related today by Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop teacher, historian and author, in announcing his newest edition of "Sailing Down Boston Bay."

Mr. Snow, who has written several books on islands of Boston harbor, has been delving deeper into the early history of New England, and as a result has inserted a section on "Provincetown and Cape Cod" in the revised and enlarged edition of "Sailing Down Boston Bay," which has just been issued.

The story of the Somerset—mentioned by the poet Longfellow in his "Paul Revere's Ride"—forms perhaps the most remarkable chapter of Cape Cod history, declared Mr. Snow in an interview. It was in November of 1778, he said, when a storm caught the Somerset and she tried to run for refuge to Provincetown Harbor.

Cast on the beach, the frigate was surrounded by a band of Cape Cod minutemen headed by William Spenser, youthful blacksmith who went aboard and demanded the surrender of the captain. Tradition has it that the skipper "bowed deeply, unbuckled his sword and presented it to the blacksmith of Cape Cod," according to Mr. Snow.

Prisoners numbering 480 were rounded up and headed for Boston, on foot, although Boston was 120 miles away by the land route. The Cape Cod men grew weary of their task of guarding the prisoners on the long march before they reached Plymouth, Mr. Snow declared. Many of the prisoners were forced to make the long journey to Boston by themselves, eventually reaching a prison ship in Boston Harbor.

Fragments of the wreck of the Somerset, buried deep in the sand, are occasionally exposed even now, after a particularly violent storm sweeps the beach.

The new edition of "Sailing Down Boston Bay" contains 72 pages of reading and many illustrations, charts, diagrams and maps.

Of special interest is the sailing chart of Capt. Cyprian Southack, master of the Province Galley, which was drawn between the years of 1720 and 1734, and which is reproduced in the book. Also of interest is a historic and pictorial map of Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay, copyrighted by Mr. Snow.

O'Neill to Capital

After serving four years as Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the liquidating division of the United States Customs at Boston, James F. O'Neill is to return to the work he left in Washington, D. C., to accept the Boston position. Mr. O'Neill is to return to Washington as of Sept. 1, to be a liaison officer between the Bureau of Customs and the various districts of customs throughout the nation.

Some Striking Statistics

About 1,000,000 cubic feet of oxygen are required on one Liberty Ship for cutting during construction, according to the Shipbuilders Council of America. This volume of oxygen would fill a rectangular container larger than the hull of the ship. More than 108 miles of welding and cutting—a distance greater than between New York and Philadelphia—are required in construction of one Liberty Ship.

Coal From River

Ships actually mine for coal! The Shipbuilders Council of America says that about 100 dredges and flatboats are used on the Susquehanna River, near Harrisburg, Pa., alone in "mining" anthracite from the river, where it has settled after having been carried down the river from the anthracite regions by high water. About 130,000 tons of coal are mined annually by this peculiar method, the Council says.

New Belgian Consul

Belgium, which has been without consular representation at Boston since George H. Toole resigned to take up war work about a year ago, again has a consul in Boston. Dr. Albert E. Navez of Milton, who is connected with Milton Academy, has been appointed to the position. Consulate business will be handled for the moment from the home of Dr. Navez who plans to open an office in downtown Boston in the near future. The Belgian consul handles the business of Luxemburg as well as Belgium.

Another Boston steamship man is back at his "home port." Lieut. Fred B. Fitch, U. S. N. R., who served Moore-McCormack Lines at Boston for several years is now attached to naval headquarters at 150 Causeway Street.

Leon Stone

Sunday Chamber Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Chamber concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 4:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"39 Steps," Franchot Tone. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:20, 5:07, 7:46. "Navigator's Wife," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.

Kenmore—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:20, 5:40, 9. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Majestic—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 10:23 a. m., 2:01, 5:47, 9:33. "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 12:06, 3:44, 7:32.

Metropolitan — "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 8:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:44, 6:54, 10:02. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:13 a. m., 2:21, 5:29, 8:37.

Paramount—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Rochester, Freddy Martin, Ann Miller. 9:17, 11:27 a. m., 1:37, 3:37, 5:57, 8:07, 10:17. Stage Show: 10:38 a. m

Weston Exchange Is Boon For a Child's 'New' Things

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Weston mothers aren't much concerned with shop windows these days. They can see Johnny's "new" sweater and Mary's next spring's dress flying down the street on Mrs. Smith's Jimmy and Mrs. Brown's Suzy. They can gauge the sturdiness of the tricycle that will be just right for Billy when he gets a little bigger by watching how it stands up to Tommy Thompson's vigorous maneuverings.

In short, Weston mothers are finding their own Children's Exchange a fine substitute for store shopping in this period of coupons and conservation. From Jan. 26 to June 29, open one day a week, the Exchange did $1,501.71 of business, turning over 1,426 articles that included everything from Boy Scout suits to a diaper-washing machine. After a brief vacation, the enthusiastic committee which runs it is now preparing to reopen the salesroom in the Town Hall on Aug. 31.

Started by the war economy division of the Committee on Public Safety, the Exchange quickly outgrew its first quarters in the Sunday School Room of the Episcopal Church. It has now become a real town project, according to Mrs. C. Richard Soderberg, chairman of the war economy division.

The Office of Price Administration, recently reported to have made a special study of neighborhood "swap shops" for the purpose of helping other communities start them, should be interested in the Weston system. "Our rules grew out of necessity," says Mrs. Soderberg, "and seem practically foolproof by now."

Only Clothing at Town Hall

Only clothing is handled at the Town Hall. Miscellaneous, bulky articles such as play pens and electric trains are listed with the Committee and posted as "available" on a bulletin board in the salesroom as well as on the Committee on Public Safety's board.

All articles must be clean and in good condition, and those sold at the Town Hall are left there at the owner's risk. Coats, suits, dresses, and other similar items must be brought on coat hangers, and every article must have a tag securely attached telling the approximate price, the size, and the owner's name. No one living outside of Weston is allowed to enter articles for sale, although out-of-towners may buy.

The articles are received by two women acting as "enterers." They discuss the price with the owner, often proposing either a higher or lower one; it is up to them to avoid such discrepancies as two Scout blouses on the rack, one priced at $1 and the other at 50 cents. It is they who also decide whether the article must be rejected. Perhaps it is too out of style or not in sufficiently good condition. There is no room for things that should more appropriately be sent to a rummage sale, emphasized Mrs. Johns. It is she, we gathered, who is largely responsible for "keeping the stock moving."

The enterers' final job is to give the article a sales tag with the owner's permanent number, the line number, and the price on it.

Each article is given a "line number," and this together with size, price, and brief description is entered in the Exchange's ledger under the owner's "permanent number." This is a number she is given the first time she brings an article for sale and which she will retain for the life of the Exchange.

In the ledger, later on, are recorded also the date the article is sold, the cash paid [it may have been marked down since it was first entered], and the date the owner collected the money plus the name of the person who collected it for her in case, in these days of gasoline rationing, she asked her neighbor to pick it up for her.

Proceeds from each day's sales are placed in envelopes bearing the names of the owners whose articles have been sold, the numbers of the articles and their price. These envelopes, which also contain the sales-tag stubs, are sealed and kept until the owners call and sign a printed receipt for them.

Experienced Bookkeeper

Mrs. George Hammond, an experienced bookkeeper, has charge of the financial records, and without her, say the rest of the committee, gratefully, "our records could be in an awful scramble."

When a person enters an article for sale, she signs a printed form from the Weston Committee on Public Safety agreeing to the "terms and conditions" of the Exchange, which include the proviso that if an article does not sell at the original price within three weeks, the Committee has the right to reduce the price by not more than 50 per cent.

The Committee charges a commission of 10 per cent to cover overhead expense—tags, envelopes, pins, record books, publicity, and the construction of storage cupboards in the Town Hall. They expect, incidentally, to have the latter paid for by the first of the year.

No one around Weston has qualms any more about wearing secondhand clothes, according to the Committee. In fact, it's rather fun to see "old favorites" going down the street on someone else, agree the members. Their greatest trouble oftentimes is to get the articles tagged before they are sold.

Marblehead Plans

Mrs. Joseph Eno, regional vice-president of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, will be guest speaker at the meeting of the Marblehead Garden Club next Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Harold D. Hodgkinson. The history of the Club will be read by one of the members.

Arlington Garden Show

The Arlington Garden Club announces plans for a Community Harvest Show on Sept. 9 at Robbins Town Hall. Arlington Victory Gardeners are invited to enter both garden products and samples of home canned foods. There will be vegetable and flower classes for the general public. The stage setting will illustrate the theme, "Back to the Soil." Chairman of the Show is Mrs. George E. Rogers of Lexington.

They'll Be Like New to Some

By a Staff Photographer

Clothes at Weston Children's Exchange

Pricing items of wearing apparel to be sold at the Children's Exchange in Weston, Mass. Left to right: Mrs. George Hammond, with the ledger in which all records are kept, Mrs. C. Richard Soderberg, Mrs. Robert P. Johns.

Plant Now for Autumn Crop; Continue V-Garden's Upkeep

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Late August work in the Victory garden includes planting certain vegetables for autumn crops, harvesting corn and other late summer treats, and continued upkeep care.

If you are growing corn for the first timt, you may be learning by the trial-and-error method how to harvest it. Indeed harvesting it properly is a precise job.

When the silk turns brown the ear should be tested. The kernels go through three stages: the premilk, the milk, and the starchy or dough stage. In the first kernels are small and sweet, with the juice clear, like water. In the second (the correct stage for harvesting) the kernels have filled out, and in the case of Golden Cross, Bantam, and other yellow corns have a "canary" cast and the juice is milky. When past this stage the kernels are tough and starchy—edible but not delicious.

Unless one can tell by the look of the silk and feeling the ear, it is best to open the husk a bit and press a well developed kernel with the thumbnail. The juice should be milky. If not ripe enough, cover as well as you can so field mice and ants won't get in. Corn in the milk stage should be harvested, even if you can't eat it all. Canning and gifts to the neighbors are far better than letting it get starchy. It will remain in the milk stage a week or more in cool weather, but only a day or two in a hot spell.

A Question About Tomatoes

Some of our readers have asked what made their tomatoes rot on one end. Otherwise beautiful fruits have a round flat leathery area, they say. If this is at the blossom end it is probably blossom-end rot, a trouble due to sudden lack of water. When a wet spell early in the season, in which the plants make prolific growth, is followed by a sudden long dry spell, the plants, unless watered abundantly, will draw water from the fruits. This causes the blossom end of the tomato to dry up and turn black. The damage now is done, but another year it can be avoided by faithful and abundant watering through any sudden dry spell which follows a period of plentiful rains interspersed by sunshine.

Another reader asks about harvesting winter squash. Both summer and winter squash must be cut to include a piece of stem. Otherwise decay may set in where the stem was pulled out. Summer squash is eaten while immature. Winter squash should stay in the field until the rind is hard and thick and cannot be cut with a thumbnail. A light frost, enough to kill the vines but not freeze the fruit, improves its flavor and keeping qualities.

It may seem strange to talk about planting at this season, but in favorable locations planting of quick-growing vegetables and those not minding light frosts can be done even this late. Several of our neighbors have just put in turnip (for greens), winter radish, Chinese cabbage, and spinach. Beets may come through in time, also; and if you want to experiment, and have some seed left over from spring planting, try early garden peas.

Fall lettuce is another experiment worth making. A slat roof over the young plants in the case of a late August or early September hot spell may prove helpful. These late sowings don't always come through, but are rather fun to try.

Things to Do in August

Garden upkeep at this season is likely to feature persistent protection of broccoli, cabbage, tomatoes, and the vine crops against pests; and heavy watering of all leafy vegetables like turnip greens, spinach and swiss chard unless we have more rain than has fallen lately. Mulching around blackberry and raspberry bushes can also be done. Grass clipping make a good mulch.

If you have a strawberry bed, cut back the strawberry runners and mulch between the rows. Next year's bed can be made ready and the cut-off runners from the old bed, each having one bud, planted in it, either in hills or rows. As you get time, begin trimming out old canes of blackberry and raspberry, for the fruit next year will bear on the new canes. Beans and other vegetable plants that have finished bearing can be pulled up and put on the compost pile if clean and healthy.

The stalks of the first planting of corn and subsequent ones as they finish bearing should be cut off with a knife a few inches from the ground and piled outside the garden or far enough away so they will not bring in field mice and other marauders. If you have apple or peach trees keep the fallen fruit picked up so they will not harbor pests, and if any of your trees are too heavily laden thin out the smaller fruits and prop up limbs likely to break under strain.

'Glad' Show Opens Portals To Vegetables

Along with the thousands of gladiolus blooms that will greet visitors to the 24th annual exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society at Horticultural Hall, Boston, next Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 18-19, there will be a showing of vegetables from Victory gardens, as well. It will be the first time in the history of the Society that vegetables have been given a place in the show.

The vegetable entries will comprise 20 classifications, including beans, carrots, corn, parsley, tomatoes, squash and other denizens of the Victory patch. Exhibiting in these classes is open to all Victory gardeners and is not limited to members of the Society. Heretofore no opportunity for adult competition in vegetable growing has been provided in August, a member of the Society asserted.

Three ribbon prizes will be awarded to exhibitors of vegetables, and two rosette ribbon awards to Class 20, the half-bushel basket containing not less than six varieties. The New England Gladiolus Society Bronze Medal Certificate will go to the exhibitor winning the greatest number of points in Section B—the vegetable classes.

Visitors will be given an opportunity to indicate their preference for varieties on a ballot. These votes will be tabulated and the result given to newspapers at a later date, probably early September.

Of the thousands of "glad" blooms of every variety and color, hundreds are expected from beyond the Boston area, as exhibitors from Montreal, also parts of New York State and Pennsylvania are known to be shipping spikes to the show.

Among the classes listed are displays "arranged for artistic effect" and covering 150, 75, or 50 square feet; retail florists' displays; collections of one spike each of 25 varieties; one spike each of eight new varieties; baskets containing a certain number of spikes of any one variety; collections confined to New England, British, Canadian, New Zealand or Massachusetts originations; displays of the longest flowerhead, the largest, the greatest number open, and so on.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society is offering a gold, silver or bronze medal to the "most meritorious exhibits in the show." Other awards will be for new seedlings, New England originations, and the various classes on display. The Bronze Medal of the Men's Garden Club of Villa Park, Ill., and bronze medals from Gladiolus societies of Canada and New Zealand, are among the other awards.

Among the judges expected to officiate are Corporal Miles C. Labrum, former secretary of the Utah Gladiolus Society (Salt Lake City district), and Howard V. Wright, secretary of the Maryland Gladiolus Society. These two societies are among the 27 affiliated with the New England Gladiolus Society, which, with a national membership exceeding 3,000, is one of the largest flower societies in the world.

An information desk will be staffed to answer questions throughout the two-day exhibit. Admission is free.

Vermont Guest

Coming to 'Glad' Exhibit

"Silver Sword," a white large-flowered gladiolus originated, 1943, by S. P. Hatch of Barre, Vt., will be among the thousands of choice blooms on display next Wednesday and Thursday at Horticultural Hall.

Proposed PCA Airline Routes Would Link Up Many N. E. Cities

Nearly a score of New England cities would be served by air and a new connection to the Capital and the Middle West are proposed under the terms of an application for new routes which has just been filed by Pennsylvania-Central Airlines with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington.

The new application, according to an announcement made yesterday by C. Bedell Munro, company president, contemplates extension of service from Washington and Baltimore, now served by P. C. A., to Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, Trenton and Newark, N. J., to New York.

P. C. A. proposes not only to serve Boston directly from New York by air, but also projects two other services, one branch linking New York with Boston by way of Bridgeport, New Haven and New London, Conn.; New Bedford and Fall River, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Attleboro, Taunton and Brockton, Mass. Another route would leave New York for Boston by way of New Britain, Waterbury, Meriden, Bristol, and Hartford, Conn., and Springfield and Worcester, Mass. Both routes would provide a complete pattern of service to New England, Mr. Munro said.

The new routes would also provide the only direct service from Boston to Norfolk, Va., Mr. Munro emphasized, and would offer another major link from New England to the 12 states in which P. C. A. now operates.

The routes contemplated by P. C. A., Mr. Munro also pointed out, again emphasize his company's policy of short haul, which is predicated on the greatest service of air transportation to the greatest number of people by shortening distances between terminals.

Additional List Of N. E. Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The names of 16 New Englanders are included in an additional list of 143 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by Germany, the War Department has announced.

New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

Gorsuch, Staff Sergeant William E.—William E. Gorsuch, father, East Hampton.

Maine

Corrigan, Second Lieutenant Thomas J.—Thomas F. Corrigan, father, Portland.
Noyes, Technical Sergeant Keith R.—Mrs. Rebecca M. Noyes, mother, Belfast.

Massachusetts

Anderson, Technical Sergeant Bernard H.—Mrs. Mary A. Anderson, mother, Lexington.
Biernacki, Staff Sergeant Joseph J.—Mrs. Agnes Biernacki, mother, Webster.
Demchak, Second Lieutenant Nicholas—Mrs. Mary A. C. Demchak, wife, Lynn.
Francis, Second Lieutenant John J.—Mrs. Agnes R. Francis, mother, Milton.
Fuller, Staff Sergeant Clement M.—Charles M. Fuller, father, Springfield.
Gaudette, Second Lieutenant Joseph H.—Mrs. Cecilia Gaudette, mother, Lawrence.
Holmes, First Lieutenant Weldon F.—Lester F. Holmes, father, Brockton.
Laskey, Second Lieutenant Edward P.—Mrs. Charlotte T. Laskey, mother, Haverhill.
Lavoie, Staff Sergeant Ralph E.—Mrs. Joseph Lavoie, mother, Fitchburg.
Reback, Second Lieutenant Ralph S.—Mrs. Mary Reback, wife, Peabody.
Tolper, Private John C.—Peter Tolper, father, Hadley.
Turgeon, Second Lieutenant Leo P.—Mrs. Leonee Turgeon, mother, Framingham.

New Hampshire

Dostie, Staff Sergeant Edward J.—Edward Dostie, father, Newmarket.

Andover to Get Religious Sessions

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Northern New England School of Religious Education will be held at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., today through Aug. 22.

After 23 years at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., the School has moved because of war use of the University campus, to where it is easily accessible to the populous centers of Massachusetts and southern New England.

Forty courses in the various phases of church work for the advanced professional worker as well as the less experienced will be offered to the delegates.

The New England School is run in co-operation with the International Council of Religious Education represented locally by the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

Bay State 'Capt. Pee Wee' Has Big Hold on Wacs

LONDON—Presenting "Captain Pee Wee," a former junior high school teacher from Lowell and Boston, Mass., but now battalion commander in the first feminine American Expeditionary Force to Britain in which every state in the U. S. A. is represented.

Capt. Mary A. Hallaren is five feet tall if, as she said, "you stretch it a bit" but she has a six-footer's voice in calling "attention."

She demonstrated this the first time the Wacs in Britain paraded with men soldiers at the Eighth United States Air Force orientation center "somewhere in England" where the women soldiers were held for security lectures before being sent out on jobs with the Air Force throughout the country.

As battalion commander she gave the orders at the flag-lowering sundown ceremonies and there wasn't a man or a woman soldier on the field who didn't hear.

She has blue eyes, light brown bobbed hair, and a friendly smile. The Wacs like her. They affectionately refer to her as their "pint-sized" commander. At the staging area in the United States, the group stenciling numbers on barracks bags had some paint left over. They sneaked their officers' green overalls, dubbed "zoot-suits" and printed nicknames on the back.

On their commander's they put "Captain Pee Wee"—and she wears it.

The Wacs gave her the most spontaneous and loudest applause of any speakers addressing them at the opening of the orientation courses preparing them to take over duties varying from telephone operators to weather observers with the Eighth Air Force.

"A British woman said to me," she told the Wacs, "that since Dunkirk she never had seen anything so stirring as your arrival. That is something to live up to."

She complimented the girls on the way they had stood the trip over aboard a troop transport. "It was tough but there wasn't a gripe I heard—not a gripe I heard," she repeated slowly tongue-in-cheek fashion.

Wacs who had lived 8 to 18 in cabins intended for 2 to 4 and had plenty to say about salt water soap that is slow to lather, laughed heartily.

Captain Hallaren is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hallaren of Lowell. She has a brother, Arthur, in the Eighth U. S. Armored Division. A graduate of Lowell Teachers College, she studied at the Harvard Graduate School.

Harold E. Stearns

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Harold E. Stearns, foreign correspondent, author, and editor, passed on yesterday at Hempstead, N. Y.

Born in Barre, Mass., Mr. Stearns joined the Boston Transcript as a dramatic critic after graduating from Harvard University in 1913. Subsequently he worked for the New York Evening Sun, the New York Dramatic Mirror and the New York Press.

His last literary work was editing and writing the foreword of "America Now," an inquiry into civilization in this country by 38 Americans, published in 1938.

White Magic

Bridal ensemble (left) has a rayon satin gown under the sheer lace-trimmed coat.

Bridal negligee (right) edged all round with lace.

Sheer Negligee.....$20.00
Satin Gown.....$12.50
Negligee $35.00
Sizes 12-20

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Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," and "V" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 5½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Worcester Man Promoted

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—The promotion of Capt. Lincoln W. Stoddard to major was announced yesterday by the War Department. Major Stoddard was assistant managing editor of the Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette when he enlisted as a private in 1940. He served through the Guadalcanal campaign and is now somewhere in the South Pacific theater.

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MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

There are five full glasses in the big family-size Moxie bottle. And serving cups means saving war-needed metals for Uncle Sam.

Russians Gain on 500-Mile Front

Continued from Page 1

States jungle troops are within 3½ miles of Bairoko Harbor, and while no word of major progress on that front has been received, there is no cause for concern or discouragement.

Instead of risking large troop losses by storming this last Japanese toehold on the island, the American command is wearing down the defenders with bombardments from air and sea until the port may be taken with greater ease by the ground forces.

Sicily:

Axis Evacuation In Full Swing

German evacuation of Sicily is in full swing, it was announced officially from Allied headquarters in North Africa, and resistance is mere rearguard action which American and British armies rapidly are overcoming.

Allied troops in Sicily have advanced on all sectors, the daily communiqué said.

The British Eighth Army thrusting up the east coast has taken Riposto, 10 miles south of Taormina, while Americans have overrun Floresta, inland midway between captured Randazzo and Cape Orlando, and Piraino on the north coast.

The advance brought all of Mt. Etna into Allied hands.

At the same time it was disclosed that the American Ninth Division—heretofore not known publicly to have been in action in Sicily—was the first to take Randazzo. It was followed by the British 78th Division.

Meanwhile, Allied naval forces made energetic efforts to interfere with the Germans' evacuation movement.

A naval communiqué said light sea forces, continuing to operate off the coasts of Sicily and Calabria on the Italian toe, had swept into Messina Strait twice in search of enemy shipping and "no opposing forces were met." The enemy's coastal batteries caused no casualties, it was said.

British motor torpedo boats even fired torpedoes at three enemy merchant ships entering the port of Messina, the communiqué stated, and apparently caused an explosion heard 10 minutes later.

British warships also bombarded the east Sicilian coast again, hitting at enemy defense positions which were opposing the right flank of the Army.

The capture of Floresta, about midway from Randazzo and Cape Orlando, would indicate a considerable northern sweep by American forces.

Riposto's fall clears the way for the British Army's northward advance on Taormina, terminus of the highway linking Randazzo with the coast and escape route for German forces retreating from Randazzo.

The communiqué said also the British costal forces had overrun Giarre, which lies just southeast of Riposto, and Milo, a village on the eastern slopes of Mount Etna.

Channel Crossing By Allies Foretold

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 14

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of United States forces in the European theater of war, told graduates of the Army's Officer Candidate School yesterday that the day will come when the Allies will "cross these narrow waters and strike the enemy with all the force at our command.

"That invasion will continue until Nazi Germany is a dead page in history and Nazi armies have surrendered unconditionally," the General declared.

"When you'll be called upon cannot be said," General Devers told 71 O. C. S. graduates.

Continent:

Austria Attacked By U. S. Bombers

American Liberator bombers, striking deep into Hitler's hitherto almost unreachable Southeast European war industries, attacked Wiener Neustadt 30 miles south of Vienna in former Austria, a Middle East communiqué disclosed.

It was the first time since September, 1942, when Russian planes bombed Vienna, that Allied bombs had fallen on Austria.

There were few details of the attack by the Liberators, reported in London to have numbered hundreds, beyond the statement that factories, an assembly plant, and hangars had been hit.

A Swiss Radio report said that an American four-engined bomber had landed in Swiss territory and crew members had been interned after they set fire to their plane. The radio report did not indicate, however, whether the plane was a straggler from the Austrian raid.

The heavy raids coincided with other shattering blows dealt on Rome by American Flying Fortresses, and followed heavy overnight attacks by the RAF on Milan and Turin in Northern Italy and a raid by Mosquito bombers on Berlin.

Russia:

Soviet Opens Drive Against Smolensk

German troops, already facing the loss of their great base at Kharkov, were retreating on still another front as the Russian High Command announced the opening of a new offensive apparently aimed at Smolensk, 225 miles southwest of Moscow.

The Russian communiqué which was recorded by the Soviet monitor in London from a Moscow radiocast, indicated that the Red Army was forcing the Nazis back all along a front that stretched 500 miles south from Smolensk to Kharkov. The Russian Army already had penetrated the suburbs of Kharkov, the war bulletin said, and added that fierce fighting was raging there.

In the central sector, the Red Army was reported to have advanced steadily along the railroad from Orel toward Bryansk and heavy fighting was reported at Karachev, only 28 miles from the city.

The new offensive, near the westernmost point in the Russian lines, was a two-pronged thrust north and south of Spas Demensk, 85 miles southeast of Smolensk, the bulletin said.

The Russians said that one column had pushed 13 miles in the last three days to take Pavolino, 73 miles from Smolensk. Other Soviet troops were 60 miles north of the city in the Velikie Luki area.

The advance was accompanied by what was described as a powerful artillery attack which shattered German defenses and permitted the Russians to break through and capture 100 villages. More than 2,000 Germans were killed in the fighting, the communiqué said, and quantities of war material were captured.

The bulletin indicated that the fall of Kharkov, held by the Russians for a brief period early this year after the German retreat from Stalingrad, was imminent. The capture of Chuguev on Aug. 13 opened the way from the southeast and other columns already have closed in from the east, north, and northwest.

In the Akhtyrka sector northwest of the city, a German counterattack was beaten back with heavy losses, the communiqué said. Hundreds of Nazi casualties were left on the field and 26 enemy tanks were destroyed. In other sectors more than 4,000 Germans were killed in recent fighting, the Russians said.

Closest approach to the city was from the northeast, where the Red Army has overrun Bolshaya-Danilovka, a mile from Kharkov, the communiqué reported.

The advance on Bryansk, the Russians said, was continuing steadily in the face of stubborn German resistance. They said the Red Army had developed its attack with infantry and tank units supported by planes.

More than 20 villages were taken in the Aug. 13 fighting around Bryansk, including the district center of Shablikino, southeast of the key town of Karachev.

South Pacific:

Salamaua Battered By American Bombs

Much of Salamaua, Japan's vital air base on Northeastern New Guinea, lay in smoking ruins, devastated in 45 minutes by 177 tons of bombs dropped from Liberators, Flying Fortresses, and Marauders.

Debris littered the waterfront of the one-mile long isthmus on which Salamaua juts into the Huon Gulf; the big airdrome, two miles inland, was the scene of widespread damage; Chinatown and the village of Kela, which faces Salamaua across a bay, were covered with dust and smoke.

On New Georgia Island the communiqué reported Japanese resistance was crushed at Zieta Village by United States jungle troops who now are within 3½ miles of Bairoko Harbor on the Kula Gulf. Other forces already have the Japanese garrison at Bairoko encircled as the slow, grim job of wiping out enemy resistance on the island draws to a close. On Aug. 13 30 Japanese planes appeared in the Bairoko area but American fighters shot down one and drove off the rest.

Just across the Kula Gulf from Bairoko, Japan's air base and supply depot of Vila, on Kolombangara, was rocked by 36 tons of bombs which blew up gun positions. Vila likely will be the next objective of the American Solomons push after New Georgia has been mopped up.

Paramushiro:

American Bombers 'Took Sweet Time'

Heavy American Army bombers which loosed 18 tons of bombs and 4,500 pounds of incendiaries on Japan's northernmost naval and air base at Paramushiro came in at 12,000 feet and "took their own sweet time" in picking targets, returning pilots said, according to a delayed communiqué from Adak, Alaska.

Of the nine raiding planes, two did not return to Attu, but they may have made emergency landings on Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula, which is within sight of the Japanese-held Kurile Island stronghold.

The reference to Attu was the first mention of that captured base in connection with the Paramushiro raid. Attu is approximately 765 miles from Paramushiro, or about 135 miles nearer than the American air base on Amchitka Island.

Although the raid was in midday, enemy fighter planes were caught on the ground. An estimated 40 pursuits got into the air, however, climbed quickly and overtook our slower bombers. In a heavy aerial battle which lasted 45 minutes over a distance of about 125 miles, five of the enemy were shot into the water for certain and others probably were downed.

American bombers who first raided Paramushiro July 20, were over the target for 19 minutes—from 12:11 p. m. to 12:30. Antiaircraft fire was heavy but inaccurate, and came mostly from warships in Paramushiro Straits and the harbor. In addition to warships, several merchantmen were sighted in the harbor.

There were no casualties on the seven planes which returned safely, but one came in on three of its four motors.

Burma:

U. S. Air Activity Shows Increase

Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, commander of the United States 10th Air Force, said at New Delhi, India, that the force had delivered 70 per cent more tons of bombs on Burma last month than in June, despite the monsoon, "for which our people gained a profound respect."

"July marked the first month when all of our units had to cope with the monsoon, which was going full blast," General Bissell told a press conference. "We found the weather everything we were told it would be. Even so, we operated 27 out of the 31 days that month."

July bomb delivery did not set a 10th Air Force record, but it was 60 per cent of the best month the outfit ever had, which General Bissell said was "remarkable," in view of the rainy weather. He attributed much of the success attained to the meteorological personnel headed by Maj. William Jarling of Los Angeles.

"The weather came out pretty much as they predicted," General Bissell said.

The Burma monsoon starts tapering in September.

The Japanese made few interceptions, usually only one or two Zeros at a time, and they staged no raids at all on India.

When Bomb Bays Open

Associated Press from OWI

Devastation in Munich

Ruins resulting from Allied bombing of Munich in South Central Germany during April fill streets. Hand workers, including a woman (left center), supplement motorized equipment (center) in clearing wreckage of building completely demolished. This picture is one of a series obtained from undisclosed sources by the Office of War Information.

Conflicting Views Block Feeding

Continued from Page 1

guarded diplomatic phrases it is indicated that rejection came from the military.

Sources well-informed regarding highest military policy in turn say that feeding is entirely a State Department matter. Any plan for feeding would be "referred" to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for an "expression of their views." But it is stated with considerable emphasis that there would be no adverse military opinion expressed unless the proposed feeding plan would interfere with military operations.

Where Burden Rests

The burden of proof is thus left with advocates of any specific plan brought forward. Dr. Howard E. Kershner, in an article published as part of this series, outlined the ideas in behalf of which he is lecturing throughout the United States. He has stirred up some popular support for a project that calls for no ships from hard-pressed United Nations fleets, no food from shortage stocks of the United Nations, and no money other than the unfreezing of blocked balances of Belgium and other occupied countries.

In Washington the pressure of such humanitarian proposals is felt, but not with sufficient impact to overcome the multiple obstacles that stand across the path of any additional feeding operation at this stage of the war.

In undertaking the survey of official Washington opinion on which this article is based, the underlying purpose was to explore what changes, if any, have entered the general feeding picture as a result of changes in the war. Back in November, 1940—that dark November when Great Britain stood alone against the Nazi devourer—Washington agreed unquestioningly that Britain should not be asked to weaken its blockade in any particular.

Changes Since 1940

But there have been tremendous improvements in United Nations fortunes during the intervening 32 months. Officials in Washington have been asked how these improvements affect feeding plans. Their replies produce this summary:

1. The blockade is stronger than ever, more essential than ever, and must be continued as nearly intact as possible until Nazi Germany has gone down to defeat.

Entry of the United States into the war has increased ships available to enforce the blockade at sea. Before that, Russia's entry had raised a land blockade against Germany on the East. Neither of these powerful factors existed when The Christian Science Monitor surveyed the European food situation in November, 1940.

2. Pressure for relaxation of the blockade has been increasing. So far, there has been no head-on collision between those who favor humanitarian measures that call for further easing of the blockade, and those who are charged with keeping it intact.

The only conspicuous breach has been made to permit passage of eight food ships now in service from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Greece. Another exception officially confirmed here is the transit of food from Portugal and other neutral European countries to civilian populations in Belgium and Yugoslavia.

Allies Take Offensive

3. The over-all shift of war fortunes from an Axis initiative to the beginnings of decisive Allied offensives is accepted as a basis for reconsidering decisions against feeding. The delicate balancing of military power in 1940, which made any weakening of the blockade a critical danger to Britain and the whole cause of the democracies, no longer rules out all attempts to feed through the lines.

4. On the other hand, offensive action imposes demands, especially on shipping, that increase as the offensive moves forward. Ships for large-scale feeding in Occupied Europe are not seen available at this time. Ships for small-scale feeding such as that proposed by Dr. Kershner are admitted to be available in neutral countries, especially Sweden.

5. The United Nations Governments, except in the case of Greece, are aiming their massive feeding operations toward Nazi-occupied areas after their liberation, not before.

Protein Supply Scanty

6. There is considerable doubt as to the availability of sufficient high-protein food—meat, milk, eggs, and others of the kind most needed in Europe—to sustain large-scale feeding both before and after liberation.

7. Distrust of Nazi food policies is intensified rather than decreased, as the blockade tightens and accumulated European stocks disappear. It is generally believed that the Germans would find ways to derive indirect benefits from any feeding plan, since they still control every pound of food in Europe. Any influx of food reduces by that much the strain on Nazi supplies for carrying on the war and fulfilling German obligations to feed captive civilian populations.

8. The most serious doubt, expressed by both military and civilian officials, is whether the Nazis, at this stage of the war, would accept any feeding plan armed with adequate safeguards to prevent the food from falling into German hands.

Additional Reluctance

Those appear to be the master considerations holding London and Washington back from advancing a large-scale feeding plan in occupied areas. In addition, there is evident a reluctance to let small private operations do part of the job, even when their terms of reference do not conflict seriously with the mentioned war factors.

"Food is propaganda," said one official in explaining why he felt the Nazis would not permit Allied food to enter Europe under conditions acceptable to the United Nations. The advocates of doing something, however small, reply that there is good propaganda for the United Nations in the act of proposing some plan, or in permitting private philanthropies to advance theirs. If the Nazis refused, this fact could be broadcast over Europe.

The major reason seen in Washington for Nazi refusal of any food plan at this time is that the new German propaganda line on food stresses the self-sufficiency of Europe. To admit that food has to be sent in by the United Nations would undermine German propaganda, which represents the Allies as failing to solve food problems, while the Nazis say they have solved theirs. Hungry Belgians might ask some questions.

German Embarrassment

An embarrassing subject for the Nazis is failure of their campaign to fill European plates with food from the invaded Russian Ukraine.

Even more compelling than these propaganda sidelights is the military change wrought by Germany's shift from an offensive to a defensive role in the occupied countries.

The situation comes into perspective by comparisons with the only existing feeding operation through Nazi lines, in Greece. That Mediterranean country lies outside the perimeter of Fortress Europe. Germany does not rely on Greece for more than a delaying operation as Allied armies advance. In contrast, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, and Southern Norway lie squarely on bastions of the "fortress."

In Greece, the agreement under which feeding proceeds calls for complete control by the neutral Swedish and Swiss relief workers over their food. To do this they have their own motor vehicles. Gasoline and oil is imported for them as part of the operation. They have freedom of movement throughout areas where they are administering relief, as well as powers of inspection and surveillance.

Extent of Control

Washington officials, however inclined they may be to extend feeding from Greece to Belgium, are quite sure the Nazis would never grant such privileges in Belgium or other heavily fortified coastal zones of Northern Europe. Whether they would grant any powers of control sufficient to satisfy Allied relief officials, is an issue that has not reached the point of public disclosure. Whether the issue has been raised in negotiations between Allied and Axis Governments also is not disclosed.

A factor mentioned with concern by a military officer is the difficulty of finding European ports for relief ships where they would not be in danger of Allied bombing. Every port along the English Channel coast is subject to air attack. Available neutral ports are limited to Sweden, Portugal, and Spain. All of these would require difficult transshipment operations to reach the besieged democracies of continental Europe.

Greek ports for the moment are free of bombing, but even this situation is subject to change on short notice. The possible presence of food relief ships in hostile ports is one of the elements which might interfere with military operations, however small the relief program might be.

When "Yes" Means "No"

Those are some of the hard facts of war which turn so many "yes's" of humanitarian impulse into "noes" here in Washington on the feeding question.

Added to the other difficulties, and complicating them all, is the clock of war with its swift ticking. This is about 11:59 to be discussing the start of any feeding operation through the lines, unless this war takes unforeseen turns that postpone invasion of continental Europe.

Last February Senators Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, and Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa introduced Senate Resolution No. 100, urging food relief for Occupied Europe. On July 28, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee in charge of this resolution, announced publicly it will be considered when Congress reconvenes in September.

Months of negotiation were required to put across the Greek feeding accord, after Washington and London had decided to go ahead.

Success in Greece

Success of the Greek experiment is generally admitted. The American Red Cross and the State Department have issued press releases of commendatory tone. Reports that food was leaking to the Nazis have been officially denied. The agreement is couched in terms of cancellation if such leakage is established to the satisfaction of the neutral administrative committee, acting in collaboration with the International Red Cross.

The Greek work is now officially incorporated in the structure of the State Department through the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations under Herbert H. Lehman. While actual administration remains under the neutral Swedish and Swiss Relief Commission of 30 members, Washington and London must necessarily make the decisions of high policy.

If Washington is not crusading hard enough for feeding beyond Greece to bring action, the reasons appear to lie in hard military fact, or in decisions made elsewhere. There is no lack of active sympathy in highest quarters.

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Hamburg Camouflage Fails To Deceive Allied Fliers

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (AP)—Dispatches from Germany said Aug. 13 that hundreds of persons suffocated in air-raid shelters during the heavy bombing of Hamburg and that the City's entire shelter system would have to be revamped to provide emergency oxygen supplies.

Authorities said fires caused by incendiary bombs drew oxygen from the air-raid shelters, a correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen reported.

Official reports from Oslo, meanwhile, said the Germans had requisitioned all school buildings in the Norwegian Capital and near-by Aker, forcing a shutdown of the public-school system.

The Nazi occupation authorities removed all furnishings from the buildings. No explanation was given.

By Martin H. Schwarz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In striking at Hamburg, Germany's second largest city and most important port, Allied fliers have hit one of the most vulnerable strategic points in Northern Germany. The unprecedented force of the attacks on Hamburg was of distinct pre-invasion character, giving cause to German fears of Allied invasion plans regarding the flat territory of Northwest Europe in general and Danish Jutland in particular.

British reconnaissance reports regarding damage done to Hamburg mention the great destruction caused in the districts of St. Georg, Billwärder Ausschlag, and Grasbrook. Hamburg's damaged main railroad station, the Hauptbahnhof, is situated in the St. Georg district, as are other military targets.

Hamburg's railroad facilities are particularly vulnerable; unlike other great European cities, including Berlin, Hamburg's railway traffic is not decentralized. While Berlin's railway terminals, like those of London and Paris, are situated in various parts of the city (those in the north for traffic to and from the north), Hamburg's rail traffic is routed through a single system of parallel running tracks.

By massing 10 tracks in the main station, the changing of trains was greatly facilitated for military and civilian travelers. On the other hand, these tracks, running parallel for several miles, are clearly visible targets.

Network of Stations

All railway traffic through Hamburg, without exception, is routed through a network of stations inside the city of Hamburg and the twin-city of Altona. Outside of the main station, the Dammtor Station, Berliner Tor, Sternschanze and the Altona main station are of strategic importance.

Four tracks cross the Lake Alster between the Hamburg main station and the Dammtor Station, exposed to air attacks on the Lombards Bridge. The vulnerability of this route, which carries all traffic to Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland, was realized by the Germans early in the war.

To prevent Allied fliers from immediately recognizing the Lombards Bridge, the smaller part of the lake, the so-called Binnen-Alster, was covered completely with wooden planks, supported by posts driven into the bottom of the lake. On this foundation, a sham town was built, reaching from the Jungfernstieg shore to the Lombards Bridge.

Completing this camouflage, a reproduction of the Lombards Bridge was built across the remaining part of the lake, the so-called Aussen-Alster. Allied reconnaissance and intelligence reported these camouflage attempts soon after their installation.

Expecting attacks on Hamburg's strategic main railway station, the Germans tried to camouflage it by painting a road across the glass top of the station. None of these camouflage attempts have been successful in the long run, because Hamburg is one of the most easily spotted aerial targets. In this city of wide avenues, crossed by waterways similar to Amsterdam's famous grachten, Allied fliers seem to have little difficulty in finding their targets.

Complete Road System

Motor transport is limited to a system of almost straight highways crossing the city from the docks and quays of the Elbe River in the direction of Lübeck, Neumünster, Kiel, Flensburg and Danish Jutland. Traffic has to be routed through a chain of avenues and highways, leading from the city to the outskirts and beyond. Mönckeberg Strasse, Steindamm and Lübecker Strasse are the main parts of this highway system which was already used by Danish armies in past centuries.

St. Georg, most heavily bombed part of Hamburg, not only contains the mail railway station—right next to it, on Steintor Square, two of the aforementioned main avenues meet. Small wonder that Allied reconnaissance describes devastation in this district as so severe that hardly a single building remains undamaged.

Simultaneously with the six-day attack on Hamburg, assaults on Kiel, Warnemünde and even the island of Helgoland have been carried out, resulting in heavy damage. It appears to informed observers as if it were Allied strategy to cut off the provinces of German Schleswig-Holstein and Danish Jutland from the rest of the Continent. The Stockholm newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda, in its July 30 issue, raises the question whether an Allied invasion of the Jutland coast of Denmark is not imminent and notes that one purpose of the heavy raids might be to isolate Jutland through the wrecking of all the highways and railroads by which that part of Denmark could receive reinforcements.

Concern Over Jutland

Several weeks ago, German concern about the future strategic rôle of Jutland became noticeable. Neutral reports spoke of well-camouflaged anti-invasion centers in various parts of Jutland. These centers, harboring highly mobile units, are to be used as dispatch points from which troops can be sent to other parts of the mainland of Denmark and to Schleswig-Holstein.

Jutland has been made a military zone, closed to the general civilian population. Inhabitants of coastal districts have been forced to evacuate, as has been the case in the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. The anti-invasion centers, one of them capable of housing up to 10,000 soldiers, are said to be typical of German defense points in other parts of Europe, designed to prevent the stretching of troops thinly along the coast line.

Danish underground information, reaching the United States, indicates that the Germans, in building dispatch points on the West Coast of Jutland, removed plant life which had held sand dunes together, thus releasing shifting dunes which are beginning to cover evacuated coastal towns.

German garrisons in Jutland, numbering 60,000 last April, are said to have been considerably reinforced and now exceed 200,000.

French Army Shows Mettle—Spearhead Ready

ALGIERS, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gen. Roger Leyer, Chief of Staff of the Unified French Army, said today "an important force of French troops" was ready to participate with the Allies in the European offensive, whether in Italy or elsewhere.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A French Expeditionary Force is ready for overseas operations."

This announcement by General Leyer, chief of staff of the French North African Army, probably does not imply that Gen. Henri Giraud's entire forces are today completely equipped and trained for modern warfare. But it does indicate that a contingent of crack French troops has been organized as the spearhead of a larger French invasion force.

It has been reported that while only a few companies of French goumiers—scouts—are taking part in the Sicilian campaign, a large number of French troops stand ready to participate in any invasion of the Italian mainland and in occupying the conquered country.

During the recent revision of the French Committee of National Liberation the unification of General Giraud's North African Army and of General de Gaulle's Fighting French forces was decided. This is a most important prerequisite to any effective participation of French troops in an European invasion.

Giraud's Powers Limited

However, although General Giraud will be the Commander in Chief of the unified French Army, his powers have been strictly limited. The French decree on the organization of the French High Command states that "Giraud is charged to execute the directives of the Committee of National Liberation and of the newly created Committee for Nationl Defense, presided over by General de Gaulle."

Moreover, General Giraud's second in charge of the organization and administration of the new Army is Gen. Paul Legentilhomme, highest ranking officer of the Fighting French forces, who has been promoted to Assistant Commissary for National Defense.

According to reports from North Africa, the unification of the two French armed forces is going smoothly and has already made significant headway. The French Commander in Chief will dispose an Army of 400,000 men, including 300,000 men of the North African Army and 100,000 Fighting French soldiers.

Vast Empire

The make-up of the new French Army will be about equally comprised of white and native troops. Not all of these forces will actually participate in the invasion of Europe, as important contingents are necessary to police the vast territories of the French Empire.

This empire, under control of the Algiers committee, has a population of almost 50,000,000. During World War I, the French colonies mobilized more than 500,000 soldiers to be sent to the European battle fronts. Today, a French army of at least 750,000 men is far from being impossible—dependent largely on the amount of equipment from the United States.

When the Anglo-American armies disembarked in North Africa, the French North African troops were so poorly equipped that they could be considered rather a police force than modern fighting units. Despite this handicap French troops offered courageous but extremely costly resistance to the Axis troops which attempted to enlarge their Tunisian bridgehead.

While the Tunisian division of General Barré, who rejected the Nazi order to surrender, retired to the mountains and slowed down the German advance, the bulk of General Giraud's army, commanded by Gen. Alphonse Juin and by Gen. Louis Koeltz, side by side with the British and Americans, succeeded in driving the Axis forces back to their initial position.

Tunisian Campaign

The French troops taking part in the Tunisian campaign numbered 100,000 to 115,000 men. Their equipment consisted of obsolete rifles, machine guns, 75-mm. guns, and some old Renault tanks. They had neither heavy artillery, nor antiaircraft guns, nor antitank guns, nor modern tanks. The French Air Force was practically nonexistent. The number of military trucks was not sufficient for transportation of men and material. Casualties among the French reached almost 50 per cent of their effectives.

The Fighting French forces commanded by Gen. Jacques Leclerc and by Gen. Paul Koenig which joined the British Eighth Army in their Libyan drive and which later participated in the attack on Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's southern flank were, on the contrary, well equipped with British and partly with American Lend-Lease material.

Since February, 1943, however, large quantities of American matériel for the French have arrived in North Africa and has been distributed among the North African forces. By April, several French divisons had been refitted and re-equipped with the implements of modern warfare. At that moment, the reorganized French Army consisted of five infantry divisions, two armored divisions, one tank battalion, one tank destroyer battalion, one antiaircraft battalion, one parachute regiment and several artillery regiments.

Trained by Americans

A number of modern planes had been delivered to the French. These forces, wearing American uniforms but different buttons and insignia, were undergoing intensive training within the framework of the United States Fifth Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Mark V. Clark. Today the number of modernly equipped divisions of the North African army, ready for actual fighting in Europe, has probably doubled since March, 1943.

The actual strength of the French spearhead is a military secret but; together with the Fighting French troops in North Africa which are now part of the new French Army, General Giraud today is likely to dispose 200,000 crack troops which will fight the Axis on equal terms.

Rebuilding of a French national army, however, is not only a question of modern equipment and of adequate training but a morale problem as well. The French North African Army in Tunisia as well as the fighting French Forces of the British Eighth Army have given excellent account of themselves but the French political crisis has had its repercussions on the French soldiers and especially on the officers corps.

Natives Not Disturbed

The fighting spirit of the native troops has been little affected by French political dissensions. The native soldiers are personally devoted to their officers and will fight well whenever they are commanded by able leaders. It is among the white officers that the split reached dangerous proportions. Part of the officers of the North African Army were devoted followers of Marshal Philippe Pétain and had actually fought against the British and Fighting French in Syria and at Dakar.

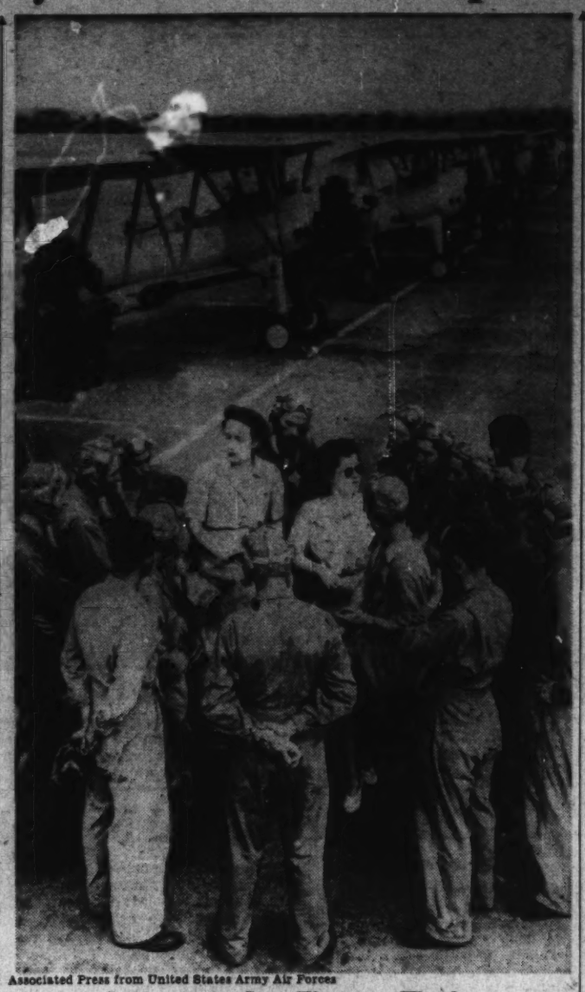
In a note sent to his troops General de Larminat, divisional commander of the Fighting French troops, stated that although few of the French officers could be considered as actually pro-Hitler, many of them accepted the change of regime only reluctantly and were far from wholeheartedly suporting the Allied war effort.

In an extreme case, French Fascist officers had taken over American planes only to fly them to France and to deliver them to the Germans. Among the white soldiers, the men of the Fighting French Forces, recruited on a voluntary basis, considered themselves superior to the North African effectives who had been mobilized by general conscription.

Improvement in Morale

Although today high morale among the French army is by no means completely established, steady progress in this direction has been made in recent weeks. Several generals whose provocative attitude toward the new French regime was particularly disturbing have been forced to resign and have been replaced by prodemocratic, or at least nonpolitical, commanders.

By imposing an age limit on superior officers, the French Committee will eliminate other reactionary minded officers from the Army. The most important fact, however, which has considerably eased the internal tension in the French Army, is the increasing willingness of the overwhelming majority of the younger officers to collaborate with the Algiers committee and to support the Allies.



Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Interpreters Give Wings to Words

Frenchmen who have little knowledge of English listen as women interpreters translate remarks of American instructors at a Training Detachment field in the United States. The Frenchmen will fly for France after they complete their training.

'Daddy' Cries Child to Churchill

EN ROUTE WITH CHURCHILL TO NORTH AMERICA. Delayed (AP)—There were a few wives of Canadian soldiers along, each an English girl and each with a baby, which are just some of the many dividends Canada is getting out of this war.

There was one youngster of 11 months who had won the hearts of all on the party by never crying and by always smiling and by his willingness to be tossed and thrown around, the rougher the better.

Suddenly there was a tenseness in the air. Silence fell, deep silence. The wives clutched their babies.

From a hitherto closed compartment a uniform appeared, and beneath the cap of it was the famous Churchill face and smile. Behind him trailed the important persons who always follow him.

As he appeared, the very excellent George Blue, aged 11 months, leaped in his mother's arms and shouted, loudly for a child of that age, the silence being what it was:

"Dad-dy! Dad-dy!"

Mr. Churchill smiled and went on his way. A frosty smile appeared here and there on the faces of the persons behind him.

Mrs. George Blue, red as the lipstick she hoped to buy once she reached a land where they were for sale, clapped a hand over the mouth of George Blue, Jr.

And then the laughter broke.

George Blue, at 11 months, thinks any man in uniform must be his daddy. He will not go to any man in a blue uniform, but give him one of Army color and that man is a friend of George's. Mr. Churchill's uniform, that of an Air Commodore, had caught George's eye, and he thought that surely this must be his daddy, whom he hadn't seen in a day or so.

From then on George Blue, Jr., was the hero of the group that had seen and heard the greeting to the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The fact that he later on embarrassed his mother by shouting "Dad-dy" at several other slightly shocked uniformed young men in a railroad station did not detract from the stature of his fame.

George Blue, Jr., had shouted "Dad-dy" at the Prime Minister of England.

Biased, Says White Of Race Riot Report

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here Aug. 12 that the Fact Finding Committee report of the recent Detroit race riots "solves nothing, further embitters Negroes and destroys any lingering vestige of confidence in the law enforcement authorities."

In a statement, Mr. White said the text of the report by the Committee appointed by Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan was "not really a finding of fact, but an attempt by law enforcement officials of Detroit and Wayne County to cover the defection and derelictions of the Detroit police by blaming Negroes for the riot.

"This Committee had before it abundant evidence, including a report from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of wholly unjustifiable killing and other violence by police. To ignore all of this and to conclude that 'the ordinary law enforcement agencies have thus far adequately and properly dealt with law violators' is conclusive evidence of the bias which characterizes the report."

How Allies Aid Russia Told by British Marshal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 14—The close interdependence of all the Allied fronts and the big extent to which Anglo-American air, land and sea forces are now aiding the Russians in their campaigns was the keynote of a current radiocast by Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip B. Joubert de la Ferté, probably Britain's most popular and most trusted air commentator.

Sir Philip's talk served to some extent as a counter to the newly revived Russian claims that they have been holding virtually unaided the whole might of the Germany Army. It helped to clarify the second front issue now being widely debated in connection with the Roosevelt-Churchill talks.

Sir Philip gave full credit to the Russians for their single-handed holding of the Germans in their first two east front campaigns of 1941 and 1942. But by late summer in 1942, he said, the situation was changing.

The consequences of Allied control of the sea and communications was beginning to be felt throughout the Reich while British and American heavy bombers were striking with real effect at German industry.

Strategic Plan Fulfilled

The pattern of Allied policy then became clear, Sir Philip said, and he described this policy as follows:

"If in addition to our other plans for defeating Germany we were to prevent or hinder German attack on Russia in 1943 German industry must be struck such a blow that it would be unable to sustain a prolonged offensive on the Russian front.

"Further, our land operations and military preparations must be of such a type to pin down an appreciable portion of the German Army on the other fronts."

This policy has been put into effect as Sir Philip pointed out from El Alamein to Sicily. At the same time the newly constituted Tactical Air Force based on Britain is testing out methods of attack in Northern France, while the great battle between Allied heavy bomber forces and the German armament industry is reaching a climax.

"It wouldn't be unreasonable therefore," Sir Philip declared, "to attribute the present success of the Russians in defense and counter-attack in part at least to the operation of our sea, land and air forces.

Three Air Fronts

"We have forced Hitler to fight on two land fronts—the thing which in his book he has always said he will do his utmost to avoid.

"In addition he is fighting on three air fronts. One considerable factor in his failure to win a land battle on the Russian front is because he is short of aircraft.

"He lacks fighters now tied up in Western Europe, in Sicily, Sardinia, and Crete which would give cover to his bombers in their struggle to blast the way through Russian defenses or to stop the Russian advance.

"Indeed, he is short of many Junkers 88 bombers, which because of our own bomber offensive have been turned into night fighters. And in addition the strength of our attack by day as well as by night has forced him to turn over part of his productive capacity from bombers to fighters."

Translator Held On Spying Charge

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Roberto Lanas Vallecilla, foreign language translator of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., was held in bail of $50,000 by United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter on a complaint alleging espionage. Hearing on the complaint was set for Aug. 26.

Mr. Lanas, arrested in Washington by F. B. I. agents, was returned here, where the complaint was filed last Saturday.

Mr. Lanas was arraigned by Richard J. Burke, Assistant United States Attorney, who said the defendant had been engaged in espionage for the German Government. Mr. Burke told the Court that the accused had sent a letter to Lisbon, Portugal, in October, 1941, which carried detailed information on American aircraft production.

The suspect, said Mr. Burke, was a native of Colombia and formerly was connected with the International Labor Office, a League of Nations affiliated in Geneva.

Double Summer Time Ends in Great Britain

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—British double summer time ends tomorrow, and effective at 12:30 a. m. all clocks will be turned back one hour.

Britain thus will be five hours ahead of eastern war time, instead of six.

Since April British timepieces have been two hours in advance of Greenwich time. Beginning tomorrow they will be only one hour ahead.

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BETTER DRESS SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

A. F. of L. Considers Charter to Mechanics Unit

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor Executive Council ostensibly is considering issuance of a charter to the Mechanics Educational Society of America, and may do so unless the International Association of Machinists reconsiders and reclaims the jurisdictional rights it gave up four months ago.

The Council interviewed a delegation of the MESA yesterday but there was an unsettled question whether the organization applied for a charter or was solicited by the American Federation of Labor.

The MESA, led by Matthew Smith, its Secretary, and the founder of the Confederated Unions of America, claims about 45,000 members, mostly tool and die workers in Detroit, Cleveland, and Toledo. The machinists claim about 500,000 members.

Harvey Brown, who was an A. F. of L. Vice-President when his Machinists' Union walked out, said the union still was "A. F. of L.-minded" and both sides have been sparring for terms to renew the affiliation.

Mr. Smith, talking to newspapermen, said he would consider only "complete autonomy" under the A. F. of L. and added, "We are not worried about jurisdiction. We take the position that anybody is entitled to our members if they can get them. It's a good trick if you can do it."

The A. F. of L. Council issued a statement calling upon Congress to enact the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill without delay and expressed apprehension that it might become a political football in the campaign next year.

Lend-Lease Post Beckons Landis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—James M. Landis, Civilian Defense Director, appeared today to be headed toward a new job in the war effort.

Stephen Early, Press Secretary at the White House, said he would not deny published reports that Mr. Landis would resign soon to become a Lend-Lease adviser at Cairo, Egypt, where huge supplies for Russia and other United Nations are distributed.

Director Landis himself would not discuss the reports, but aids indicated he would make a change sometime in the future. Mr. Landis, on leave as Dean of Harvard Law School, took over the OCD Directorship in February, 1942, from Mayor La Guardia of New York.

Wheat Buying In Africa Laid To Ship Needs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The State Department, replying yesterday to charges that the Government is buying French wheat in North Africa at $2.01 a bushel, said there is a critical shortage of ocean shipping and that bottoms are not available to carry sufficient American wheat overseas to meet the Army's needs.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine asserted Aug. 12 in Algiers that the North African Economic Board—one of the American civilian agencies under State Department supervision—was contracting for large amounts of African wheat at prices 50 to 60 cents a bushel higher than in the United States.

The Senator said he was "startled to discover a contract by which the American Government will be paying $2.10 a bushel for North African wheat for unknown future purposes."

In its reply to this and similar charges concerning North African wheat fields, the State Department stressed that its latest advices were that the wheat deals were still "in the exploratory and negotiating stage," and that "no report has been received that any purchase of wheat by the North African Economic Board has yet been made."

The statement asserted, however, that large supplies of wheat will be needed in North Africa "to make ready for the essential needs of the Army and of the countries to be liberated."

Concerning Senator Brewster's assertion that civilians in North Africa were getting more gasoline than civilians in Maine, the Department said Allied military authorities had entire control over the petroleum distribution in North Africa for both military and civilian uses.

Single Agency Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Consolidation of American economic activities in foreign countries under a single agency was proposed today by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, who said "lack of accord and conflicting authority have hampered the war effort."

Noting that Senator Ralph Brewster (R) of Maine had criticized such agencies as North Africa, Senator Hatch said the Truman War Investigating Committee might recommend unification of the overseas bureaus as an outgrowth of an inquiry Senator Brewster and Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York are making behind the fighting fronts.

Not Showing Off for Enemy This Time

Wide World

Captured Gun Gets 'Once Over' Before Start of U. S. Tour

A captured 1.1 inch quad antiaircraft gun gets inspection from Commander S. J. Singer, left, and Rear Admiral F. L. Reichmuth before leaving Washington as part of a caravan bound for Pittsburgh, where it will be a feature of the War Production Board's Steel for Victory Drive. The caravan carries exhibits of ordnance material, including captured enemy equipment, mounted on three Navy trucks.

Charter Hindered by Lack of Tools

Continued from Page 1

bread and groceries and international trade, of freedom and safety and the prevention of future conflicts. The few instances of united achievement among the nations, such as the food parley at Hot Springs, Va., have been publicized poorly.

In consequence, critics have been able seriously to distort this document and its corollary Four Freedoms pledge. Isolationists have been able to misrepresent its objectives. As a result, well-wishers are on the defensive and the bright crusade for the Charter has become a defensive operation.

Congress Backing Needed

The Charter also is in danger because the Administration has yet to work out a method for obtaining Congressional indorsement of the document and its objectives. The Charter, it is agreed, is not a treaty, but passage of some sort of House-Senate resolution of approbation, it is believed, is necessary to stamp United States efforts toward postwar international collaboration with the requisite authority and support of Congress and the people. It is too easy today for critics to point out that the Charter has been acted upon by almost no legislatures among the 32 signatory nations.

The Charter contains in condensed form the war aims of the United Nations: not what we are fighting against, such as Nazi tyranny and Japanese treachery, but what we are fighting for, such as "freedom from fear and want." Yet few United States soldiers have been taught in their indoctrination courses the terms of the document signed by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill on the deck of the battleship Prince of Wales.

How many civilians, for that matter, know the terms of this historic joint declaration which states, in brief, that the signatories:

Terms of Declaration

Will seek no territorial aggrandizement from the war; will oppose any territorial changes not in accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; will respect the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government; will endeavor to give all states access to the world's trade and raw materials which they need for economic prosperity and will seek to "bring about the fullest collaboration in economic fields with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security"?

The brief ends with proposals for a peace of safe boundaries—a peace in which all men may live in freedom from fear and want—freedom of the seas, and disarmament of aggressor nations.

Well-wishers point out that one reason it is difficult to implement and fully expand the Atlantic Charter into bread-and-butter phraseology is that it covers the whole subject of the postwar peace. Fill out the Charter and you've provided the formulas for disarming the aggressors, insuring postwar political co-operation via organization of the nations, re-expanding world trade, etc. The whole postwar world is touched by the Charter's eight points.

Many Interpretations

Many private organizations and individuals have sought to interpret this document in terms of food, organization, and commitments, but within the Government the interpretive job has been left largely, for some reason, to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

Anglo-American leaders have not forsaken the Charter as the fundamental touchstone of their policy. In his most recent public address, President Roosevelt pledged that nations freed from Axis tyranny would be permitted to choose popular governments based on the Four Freedoms. But the present defensive attitude has allowed some of the best successes in implementing the Charter's economic phrases to go almost unheralded.

The Food Conference held at Hot Springs, Va., is cited as the foremost case in point. At this meeting, representatives of 32 United Nations including Russia, and 13 associated nations, discussed the whole gamut of postwar food, including food needs, supplies available to meet those needs, means of boosting world agricultural production, and nutritional standards. These nations agreed on the ultimate establishment of a permanent world food organization.

Other Postwar Parleys

Since that parley, other lesser conferences have been held with members of the United Nations looking to the establishment of unity of viewpoint and operation on the questions of refugees, relief, rehabilitation, and monetary stabilization, and President Roosevelt recently scheduled a parley on postwar air lines.

Thus, piece by piece, an edifice of postwar world organization is being erected. Yet the solid achievements of the Hot Springs Conference were largely smoke-screened from public view by the controversy which arose over admission of the press. By insisting until the last moment that newspapermen be excluded, President Roosevelt focused national attention on a possible infringement of freedom of the press rather than on the sincere progress registered toward freedom from want.

It is widely admitted in high quarters here that the political pronouncements of the Charter pose serious problems, particularly in view of present inability of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to make Premier Stalin a partner to their deliberations.

Suspicion of Russia

Do Russia's plans for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States take into account point three, which pledges respect to the right of peoples to "choose the form of government under which they will live"? Does Pravda's declaration that Russia regards a German Army as a stabilizing factor in postwar Europe fit into Point 8, which calls for disarmament of aggressor nations? Suspicion of Russia begets suspicion of the Atlantic Charter.

There also is the question whether the Four Freedoms apply to India, and China wants to know whether the Atlantic Charter also is a Pacific charter with full application to nations bordering the Pacific Ocean.

The United Nations have learned how to co-operate in fighting and winning a desperate war. The fact that the war drive is advancing faster than was anticipated in the highest policy-making circles is held here to emphasize the need for co-operation in winning the peace and for rapid acceleration of the manifold projects designed to transform the Atlantic Charter from a carefully worded blueprint into a living, pulsating vehicle for mankind's advancement.

Roosevelt Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a formal statement commemorating both the second anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter and the eighth birthday of the United States Social Security Law, said of the Charter:

"Today, on the second anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter, I would cite particularly two of its purposes and principles on which we base our hopes for a better future for the world!

"First—Respect for the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live. When the Atlantic Charter was first signed, there were those who said that this was impossible of achievement. And yet, today, as the forces of liberation march on, the right of self-determination is becoming once more a living reality.

"Second—World-wide collaboration with the object of security, for all; of improved labor standards, economic adjustment, and social security."

Half Old-Age Benefit Eligibles Prefer to Continue Working

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—About half of the elderly persons in the United States entitled to Government old age benefits prefer to continue working, it was disclosed today on the eighth anniversary of the Social Security Act.

An anniversary report issued by the Federal Security Administration showed that 600,000 workers eligible for retirement benefits are still working and thus have postponed drawing their benefits.

When the social security law was passed in the depths of the depression, a concerted effort was made to get eligible old folks out of their jobs and onto Government benefits so as to make more jobs available to younger men, but the great wartime demand for workers has changed that.

Those drawing old-age benefits in June of this year numbered 686,346 including retired workers, their wives and young children, and the widows, children or aged parents of deceased workers.

Cash for 2,000,000

In addition, the Government was supporting more than 2,000,000 needy elderly persons with cash payments, under old-age assistance laws financed half by the states and half by the Federal Government.

Observing that today was the dual anniversary of the Atlantic Charter and American social security law, President Roosevelt issued a special statement declaring:

"That humanitarian law made a real beginning toward the abolition of want in this country. More than 60,000,000 workers with their own contributions are building security for their old age and for their families in case of death. Several million are already enjoying benefits."

In his statement the President also took occasion to jog Congress a bit on social security extension proposals he has sent to it.

"In all fairness and in all equity," the President said, "we should extend these benefits to farmers, farm laborers, small businessmen and others working for themselves and in occupations specifically excluded by law.

Economic Hazard

"We should extend social security to provide protection against the serious economic hazard of ill health."

The Social Security Board is asking Congress to: provide insurance protection against illness and disability and against cost of hospital care; include about 20,000,000 under social security not now covered; set up a uniform employment compensation system instead of the present 51 separate systems; extend present Federal-state public assistance programs to cover all needy persons; and correct variations in the amounts of assistance provided to individuals within a state and among states.

Social security officials admit the cost of the expanded program would be large, but said the increase would fall chiefly on workers who "should be willing to pay the increased amount because they stand to get so much more in return."

McNutt Asks Social Security To Cover Every American

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt called for a broadening of the social insurance program yesterday in a statement recalling that today is marking the eighth anniversary of the Social Security Act.

"On the basis of eight years' experience," he said, "we should now prepare for postwar readjustments as well as for the permanent economic security of all the American people."

Mr. McNutt expressed conviction that workers, in order to get the greater benefits he said would flow from an expanded program, such as proposed by the Social Security Board, would be willing to pay 5 or 6 per cent of their wages to finance the program, as compared with the present 1 per cent deduction from their pay checks.

Mr. McNutt summarized the changes recommended by the Security Board as:

"Establishment of a single unified national contributory social insurance system to provide insurance protection for all wage and salary earners and their families against the hazards of unemployment, temporary and permanent disability, costs of hospital care, old age, and death of the breadwinner. Self-employed persons would be included under all the provisions of this system except those relating to temporary disability and unemployment."

Reviewing operations of the present program, Mr. McNutt said:

"More than 60,000,000 workers in industry and commerce have earned wage credits which count toward payments under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program. Total payments amounted to $359,000,000 from 1937 to June 30 of this year, although only small lump-sum benefits were payable prior to 1940."

He also reported that although unemployment insurance payments to tide workers over periods of temporary joblessness have "radically declined since the peak month of June, 1940, when more than 1,200,000 workers drew unemployment benefits totaling over $53,600,000."

"Some 40,000,000 workers are now covered by unemployment insurance," he said. "More than $2,000,000,000 has been paid to unemployed workers through June 30, although benefits were not payable in all states until 1939."

Mr. McNutt also reported that Federal grants to states for public assistance from February, 1936, through last June 30 included $3,200,000,000 for old-age pensions.

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Japan Aligning Religions Behind Its War Effort

By Religious News Service

Japan has launched an all-out drive to line up Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Buddhist churches behind the war effort.

Broadcasts by Japanese and German overseas propaganda agencies announced the establishment of a group of new religious organizations, the purpose of which will be to "render greater service to the nation for the successful prosecution of the war of Greater East Asia."

The Tokyo radio reported that a "Japan Catholic Society" was organized at a meeting in Tokyo on July 27, attended by 80 "leading Roman Catholics of the country," including Sakuzo Ochino, former head of the Association of Roman Catholics in Japan, and Mitsuo Miyata, a member of the Japanese House of Peers. The former was reported to have been chosen chief director of the new Society under Mr. Miyata's chairmanship.

Play on "Friendship"

A separate group called the "International Friendship Society," presumably with headquarters in Tokyo, has been set up to "further friendly relations in Roman Catholic communities in East Asia and other parts of the world," branches of which, the Japanese radio says, will be organized in all countries of Greater East Asia.

Another move, according to Transocean, German propaganda agency, originated on July 9 at Kalgan, Inner Mongolia, where a "Roman Catholic Association of Menchiang" was organized by "30 representatives of 250,000 Roman Catholics," as a "territorially bound" religious organization "willing to co-operate most closely with the authorities and with Japan in the removal of all Anglo-American influences and the extermination of Communism."

World Center for Buddhists

Similar steps have recently been taken to set up Protestant organizations of a like nature. The latest, disclosed by Tokyo, is the Japan Protestants Association which, it was said, was founded by 70 representatives of Protestant organizations in Japan under the leadership of Koremichi Takami, member of the Lower House of the Japanese Diet.

Japanese radiocasts also disclosed that a new Buddhist organization, the name of which has not been disclosed, has been formed in Burma to recruit Buddhist followers in that country behind Japanese efforts to extend their co-prosperity sphere throughout the Far East.

The new organization, it was said, represents the merger of the two "most powerful Buddhist monk associations" in Burma into a single unified organization. The two groups said to be involved are the Burma Buddha Center Association of Upper Burma and the Buddha Missionary Association of Lower Burma, embracing a total membership of 80,000 Buddhist monks.

The Japanese radiocasts quoted these instructions, which, it said, had been issued to Buddhist monks by the newly formed group:

(1) Collaboration and realization of a new order in Burma; (2) riddance of the enemies of Nippon and Burma from the country; (3) fostering friendly Nippon-Burmese relations; and (4) carrying out positive religious measures for the benefit of the people.

The Japanese may be playing a behind-the-scenes role in a current move to set up a world center of Buddhism in Japanese-occupied Thailand. Dispatches from Stockholm say Swedish church circles had heard that an international center of Buddhism, corresponding in importance to the Vatican as the seat of Roman Catholicism, is to be set up at Saraburi, about 100 miles from Bangkok. It was said that a decree establishing Buddhism's first world center was promulgated by Thailand's Prime Minister, who was quoted as saying that "Buddhism shall conquer the world."

The organization of the new religious groups follows Japan's first East Asia Religious Conference, held in Tokyo late in June, a meeting which was unabashedly disclosed by Japanese propagandists to be an attempt to whip up religious fervor on behalf of the war effort.

"Government" Prominent

Prior to the East Asia co-operative conference, Tokyo announced the formation of a "Religious Association for National Service," composed of Shintoist, Buddhist, Christian, and "other" religious bodies. This group was believed by church leaders here to have been established by an "inner clique" of leaders interested in gaining religious sanction for Japanese political moves.

The important thing to be noted about these newly-launched religious bodies is that in almost every single instance they are headed by Government officials or political leaders, stamping them as Government-sponsored projects rather than as genuine religious movements. There are no indications that the organizations were formed by responsible religious leaders who represent the convictions of the churches.

The moves are interpreted in Protestant and Roman Catholic missionary circles here as an attempt on the part of the Japanese to give the impression at home and abroad that their conquests have the support of all religious forces.

Italian Women Face Long Climb to Equality

Sharp change in decade shelves restriction to the hearth in favor of labor in industry.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Il Duce's rule over the people of Italy rusted and crumbled away after imposing upon Italian women two decades of social suppression and privation. The fall of Fascism would give them an unprecedented opportunity, although Italy must travel a long road before its women reach enfranchisement and professional equality.

But even in the latter days of Mussolini's regime it had become clear that the Fascist concept of restricting women to the hearth had failed. A decree issued early this year, mobilizing for labor service all Italian women from 14 to 60, was a complete "about-face" action compared with the laws of less than 10 years ago which had all but abolished employment of women in industry and public office.

Italy's first move to include women in the Fascist movement was the founding of "Fasci Femminili," as an integral part of the National Fascist organization. In August, 1929, there were 100,000 members from all social classes and conditions, who acted in the field of social work and propaganda as auxiliary forces to the Fascist Government. The women followed courses in civic, domestic, Fascist culture, and physical education.

The object of organization was not to provide fighters, but to provide the mothers of "good Fascists," who first of all would teach their sons to be good fighters. In order to achieve their object, the feminine Fascists developed an organization of younger girls, divided according to age—the "Giovani Italiane" (Young Italian Girls), and "Piccole Italiane" (Little Italian Girls), which numbered 560,000 members.

Duce's Mother as Model

The ideology of the "Fasci Femminili" was evolved by Mussolini on a kind of antique mold in which the model for all Italian women was Il Duce's own mother—depicted in the Fascist propaganda as a woman of the Roman kind, the servant of the hearth and home.

To serve the Fascist theory that a large population is necessary to a strong military position, regulations enforced by the Fascist Government under Mussolini put a special tax on bachelors. This was one of the first laws revoked by the new government under Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Mussolini also gave special tax remissions to large families. He established preference in employment for workers with children, which was especially enforceable in public employment, and enabled the Government to compel officials to marry.

Il Duce gave power to the Podesta to turn back country-folk from the town to their homes; provided honeymoon journeys at cheap rates, and special help for the mothers of illegitimate children. The regime established the Maternity of Child Welfare Institute, a semi-public and semi-private charitable assistance for large families.

Pattern of Buxomness

But the result did not even near the goal hoped for. During the first 12 years of the Fascist Regime, marriages dropped from 8.4 to 6 per thousand of the population. Births dropped from 29.5 to 23.6. The mortality rate, however, decreased from 17.3 to 13.4 in the same period.

In the piping days of peace, "plessingly plump" was the order of Fascism, which stated that Italian women should strive to be "not fat, but healthfully buxom." Mussolini stated that Italy's young women must keep themselves fit to serve the country as mothers of sturdy Italians. Clothes were to be fashioned for the plump girl, and her thinner sister was advised to increase her daily portion of spaghetti if she wished to keep in style.

In certain of its measures, Mussolini's regime acted in accordance with the traditional usage in this Roman Catholic country, in which the feminine duties to home and children are emphasized. Thus while the feminist movement flourished in other parts of the world it had little root in Italy. The young girls of Italy's more prosperous families still were educated largely at parochial schools. When a woman married, her entire estate still passed to her husband. No hint of change from the traditional proscription of divorce was tolerated.

In the face of the widely-diffused prejudice against women devoting themselves to art and literature, a few women did manage to gain recognition.

Fame Won by a Few

Ester Lombardo founded a prosperous woman's magazine, perhaps the first and only publication in Italy especially for women, dealing with professional, cultural, and intellectual questions from the woman's point of view. She also has several books to her credit.

Another of the few Italian women to rise to fame was Grazia Deledda, an Italian novelist who won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1926 for "La Fuga in Egitto." She was known for her impulsive originality in portrayal of Sardinian life.

At the age of 15 she wrote her first novel, "Sangue Sardo," which was published at once, and aroused a great deal of indignation among the townspeople, who were opposed to women writers. But Grazia was not to be intimidated. She now has 30 novels and four nonfiction works to her name.

By 1933 Mussolini had all but abolished employment of women in public office. A year later a new decree nearly excluded them from Italian industry. Il Duce's twofold aim was to open jobs for the thousands of unemployed men, and to encourage women to stay at home and raise families for Italy's army of the future.

In Mussolini's 1934 Confederation of Industrial Employers, two women were among those representing the professional classes. Immediately the Rome correspondents of the foreign papers heralded this event as the proof that Mussolini had abolished all political barriers between men and women, and that at last Italy, too, was calling her women to a share in the government of the country.

But in 1938 another decree restricted Italian employers, public and private, to one woman worker for every nine men. Establishments employing less than 10 men were to have no women at all.

In May, 1939, a definite turn of events was beginning to show evidence in Italy. Mussolini found that the women simply were not bringing up eager young warriors; that on the contrary the women were the very source of antiwar feeling.

The women were in despair at the futile loss of their sons and husbands in Ethiopia, and frantic with fears at the thought of still another unwanted conflict. They were emotionally less able to bear the strains of an unpopular, futile series of wars than the men, and they were bringing up a young generation of passive resisters with no stomach for Mussolini's slogan to "live like lions." So he decided to busy the women with military affairs and incorporate them into the war effort.

Yet huge parades could be reviewed by Mussolini to demonstrate how tremendously Fasci Feminili had grown. Seventy thousand representative women were on hand at one such exhibition trained for colonial life, nursing, anti-aircraft defense, and industrial work to replace men in the event of war. The Premier exalted the part Italian women were playing in Italy's march to greater power.

Privations and Sacrifices

In December, 1941, he spoke again on the sixth annual observation of the day Italian women sacrificed their golden wedding rings and other untold quantities of jewelry to swell Italy's gold reserves and prosecute the war against Ethiopia.

"The present war is a hard long one, for it is not a war like all the others," he said. The Premier praised them for their privations and sacrifices, declaring that it is the last battle that brings victory. He thought he could make those sacrifices appear heroic.

But instead, the women knew in their hearts that they were tragic. All but a few—the feminine counterparts of the few genuine tough Fascists among the men—took his praise for the bitter mockery that it was of the Italian woman's lot in a war they hated.

The privation and sacrifice have been deep indeed, not only in material things, but in those intellectual and artistic fields which the past 20 years have had little to offer to Italian women. The task involves building from the ground up—and the wreckage of Mussolini's balcony empire is not yet cleared away.

When Women Were Drafted for Labor Service

A group of young Italian women raise their hands in the Fascist salute in a demonstration at one of the summer camps for women workers established when the Fascist Government was forced, by an acute shortage of manpower, to rescind the laws against employment of women.

Reich Said to Have Stopped All Shipments to Italians

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 14 (AP)—A report from the German frontier said Aug. 12 that Germany has halted shipments of all types to Italy. No further information or explanation was given for the reported step.

Inside Italy in the meantime Premier Pietro Badoglio's Government, although continuing the war, appeared to be awaiting developments on other fronts that might alter the Italian situation and provide a chance to take Italy out of the war.

The Rome correspondent of Die Tat of Zurich said the Italians recognized the importance to them of the forthcoming Churchill-Roosevelt meeting.

Italian newspapers, giving prominence to the conference, declared the United Nations appeared uncertain whether the Casablanca formula of unconditional surrender applied to the political as well as the military field.

Italian Plan

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—A delegation of the newly formed American committee for Italian Democracy went to Washington Aug. 12 to place before Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, a program for a "democratic solution of the Italian problem."

The delegation, headed by State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, Committee President, and Luigi Antonini, Committee member and President of the 300,000-member Italian-American Labor Council, disclosed they would confer with Mr. Welles on the problem of facilitating Italy's exit from the war and its rehabilitation under democratic principles.

In the name of Italian-American organizations claiming a total membership of 6,000,000 Mr. Antonini and Justice Pecora will offer a program calling for co-operation under United Nations occupation, and for application to Italy of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The delegation intended also to assure Mr. Welles of the unswerving determination of Italian-Americans to give full support to American prosecution of the war.

The program of the Committee and participation in it were approved last night by the Italian-American Labor Council.

Soldier Schweik Just as 'Dumb' In This War as Last

LONDON, Aug. 14 (ONA)—The Good Soldier Schweik is winning his second World War as stupidly as ever, this time on the screen.

He is the character created by a Czechoslovak writer, Jaroslav Hasek, in the last war. Schweik's fame lies in his outwitting of the German Militarists by just acting dumb.

The British have now made a new film called "Underground," depicting Schweik's adventures under the Nazis, and the Russians have also produced a Schweik movie, a copy of which has been brought back to London by Sergei Ingr, Czechoslovak war minister.

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk, son of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, Founder-President of the Czech Republic, speaks in a prologue to the British version.

The original book, "The Good Soldier Schweik," has been translated and sold in popular editions the world over.

OPA Continues 'Pleasure' Ban On Driving in Eastern States

Continued from Page 1

would take into account longer distances traveled in the West and the fact that oil is close at hand.

Mr. Ickes had hoped to accomplish equalization in one order, but it was decided to let the East wait for more gasoline until the results of curtailments in the Midwest and Southwest are seen. This will take a couple of weeks.

Equalizing gasoline sacrifice in the East and Midwest became possible with completion of the "Big Inch" pipe line carrying oil direct from Longview, Texas to New York and Philadelphia refineries. The gasoline problem is no longer one of transportation, but is now one of supply.

States where coupon values will be cut four to three gallons on Aug. 16 are Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and New Mexico.

Coupon values in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states remain unchanged at present.

Nazis Rebuild Damaged Italian Front

Continued from Page 1

ing on the Italian front, the Red Armies were closing swiftly in around Kharkov with a power which caused Anglo-American observers to raise their estimates, both of the Russian objectives and of Russian offensive power. It had been assumed earlier that the Orel-Belgorod battle was only for the limited objective of taking that position which threatened Moscow away from the Germans. However, the Russian drive assumed proportions that imply a more ambitious plan.

The Orel-Belgorod battle cleared an important north-south rail line from Moscow almost to Kharkov. If Bryansk, Konotop, Sumy and Kharkov can also be captured in the present advance it will free a second lateral rail line behind the southern front and give the Russians for the first time since 1941 an adequate rail network behind that front.

They are working toward those points now. If they gain them before the probable German counter-attack develops they will be in a better position to contain it, and also on a line from which they can later attempt to reach the line of the Dnieper.

For this presumed immediate objective the Red Army has about two weeks more of time. The autumn rains are to be expected about September first and last usually about two weeks. Both sides are presumably planning to use that two-week enforced lull in the fighting. The Russians can use it to consolidate their new positions and bring up supplies for the next stage. The Germans can use it as a means of halting the momentum of the Russian advance and of getting their own counter-attack in order.

Much depends on how far the Russians can advance before the rains. They are presumably hoping to have at least Bryansk and Kharkov by then. The fact that their drives around Kharkov are striking deep, rather than attempting to close in on Kharkov itself, would imply much more interest in the extent of penetration during the next two weeks than just the capture of a city which has already changed hand three times during the course of the war.

Pacific War of Attrition

On the Pacific front this week the actual war developments were routine. Both in the Solomons and on New Guinea the slow, tedious task of mopping up Japanese rearguard defenses went on. It is the worst and most costly kind of siege warfare and it continues to be approached by the American command as a task to be accomplished as economically as possible. The Japanese garrisons are worn down, not overrun. The fact that there appears to be no sense of haste requiring more costly measures was just one of a number of hints which the week produced that far bigger operations in the Pacific and Far East are maturing.

What they may be is entirely speculative. Both sides unquestionably do have offensive plans in order. The second American bombing attack on Paramushiro at the northern tip of the Kuriles might hint at a major American movement against those islands, although it scarcely seems likely that the balance of naval power has yet been tipped far enough in our favor to permit such an ambitious move into Japanese home waters.

It seems even more improbable that the Japanese themselves will attempt to resume the naval offensive in the Pacific, although some naval quarters still assume that the Japanese will make one more attempt to capture the Hawaiian Islands before they are finished. The most intriguing line of speculation is that the Japanese will attack Siberia as an effort to relieve Russian pressure on Germany and thus save Germany from a collapse which would ultimately bring Japan down to defeat as well.

What cannot be estimated is the extent to which the Japanese believe that their fate is linked irrevocably with Germany's fate. If they are aware of a direct relationship, the attack on Siberia would be a natural result. If, however, they have always assumed the possibility of German defeat and made their plans for independent action in such an event, it would not follow.

Soviet Schools Up 1,400 During War

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—The number of schools in the Soviet Union "has increased by 1,400 since the war began," according to a statement by the Soviet Commissar for Education, quoted by Moscow Radio.

The statement was made at a meeting held in Moscow "to discuss the problems involved in reopening schools," said the radiocast, recorded here.

Pan American Airways Expands New Service

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 14 (AP)—Pan American Airways announced Aug. 13 that its recently-inaugurated Strato-Clipper service from here to Central America would be increased from three to five round trips weekly, starting about Sept. 1.

The 2,000-mile airway connects New Orleans in trans-Gulf flights with Merida, Mexico; Guatemala City, and Panama, using four-engined Boeing Strato-Clippers.

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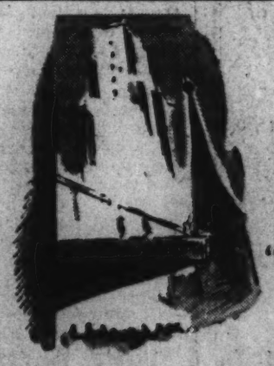
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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Concerning Things to Come

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGHTFUL MEN and women of the United Nations are now realizing that the approaching end of the war will open up new fields of thought, and are heeding the call to devote themselves to the practical consideration of what will present itself as a vast international problem.

The war has been responsible for much destruction, much tribulation, disruption, turmoil, and chaos. Many nations, many individuals, must get their bearings and start out afresh. Looked at from a material standpoint, the problem seems gigantic, and many may wonder how the task of building, reconstructing, and bringing practical help to the millions who are homeless, impoverished, despairing is to be accomplished.

The questions must occur to many: How can we best aid in this work? From what basis should we start out in our planning in order to bring succor and healing to the sufferers? There is eternally only one basis from which to reason and work, and it is not a material basis, for no human ability can satisfactorily or successfully solve the problems of the world. The foundation of all true thinking, building, and accomplishment is God, the one divine Principle or Mind, as is so clearly pointed out in Christian Science. His purpose, perfect and complete, is established throughout eternity, and, though unseen to mortal sight, is unfolding daily, hourly, with the same inevitability as the coming of the dawn.

* * *

The only standpoint from which to view the universe and man, therefore, is God's standpoint, one which can no more be moved, altered, or interfered with than the sun can be made to change its course by happenings on earth. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 502): **"The creative Principle—Life, Truth, and Love—is God. The universe reflects God. There is but one creator and one creation. This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever reflected."**

To listen and watch for "the unfolding of spiritual ideas" is the opportunity before all mankind today; for this revelation will sweep away the mists and discover what God has already planned and established on earth—His finished, divinely ordered, perfectly governed work. The recognition of the fact that the creator's standpoint is ever available to us all will take away the heaviness and burden, the fear and apprehension, of mortals, and bring harmony and just distribution to the peoples of earth.

There seem to be two distinct methods of endeavor in this work of reconstruction which present themselves. The one is to take into consideration the desolation and destruction involved, and from that basis strive to find ways and means whereby to build on material foundations, and so bring release and a better sense of government to the world.

The other method, and one which Christian Science advocates, is to take into consideration the fact of the finished and complete works of God; of His divine purpose for man, which none can destroy; of the indestructible substance of Mind and its ideas, and of the creator's guardianship over the works of His hands. From this vantage point we can see arising in our thought the ideal which rests securely in the bosom of the Father, the reflected glory of His being, which, yesterday, today, and forever, is out of reach of all false material concepts, out of reach of war and its effects, above the devastation wrought by bombs and shells, as untouched by them as is the sunlight. This ideal, the complete purpose of God, must be found ever present and accessible. As the revelation of its completeness and harmony progresses in human consciousness, humanity will see the solution of the many problems which now seem so puzzling and insurmountable.

It is for the revelation of this ideal creation that Christian Scientists are waiting and watching at this time. In Isaiah we read (45:11-13): **"Ask me of things to come concerning my sons, and concerning the work of my hands command ye me. I have made the earth, and created man upon it: I, even my hands, have stretched out the heavens, and all their host have I commanded. I have raised him up in righteousness, and I will direct all his ways: he shall build my city, and he shall let go my captives, not for price nor reward, saith the Lord of hosts."**

* * *

In the contemplation of reality, as it unfolds to their thought, Christian Scientists gradually become familiar with the great and permanent verities of being. Far from turning their backs on the sufferings of mankind, they endeavor to reflect the compassion and lovingkindness which Christ Jesus demonstrated and to bring enlightenment, and a higher understanding of God and man, to the world. Thought is lifted to behold creation as God knows it, and all humanity is helped thereby.

When all peoples of earth begin to see God's world as He sees it, and contemplate existence from the divine standpoint, recognizing its beauty, order, and peace, the universal concept of life will be purified and uplifted, and this higher understanding will be objectified in human experience. Joyously individuals, nations, and governments will rise to receive the spiritual ideas emanating from God, and these ideas, utilized, will bring hope, healing, comfort, will correct, build, and unify, until, instead of desolation, we shall see a new world established on spiritual foundations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Notation

Lift a wing,
you will find
ligament
of tritest kind.
Hush a song,
you will note
breath hornet-harsh
in throat.

They who fly,
they who sing,
early sight
single thing:
song and flight
do not spring
from breath,
from wing.

DORIS PEEL

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

¶ The freedom which is thus appearing is better than that which is commonly hoped for. It is freedom from disease, injury, fear, loneliness, lack, aggression, oppression—from evil in every form. And countless thousands are proving step by step that it is available now.

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BROTHER AND SISTER": *Modeled by Auguste Rodin*

AUGUSTE RODIN (1840-1917) was at the peak of his accomplishment when he modeled this group, "Brother and Sister," in 1890. He had been through years of experiment, years of sharp criticism. He was a man of strong character and deep personal conviction, who reconciled varying traditions and saw the vitality and expressiveness of classical and medieval art. To him the great carvers of every era had qualities which were harmonious one with the other.

In this bronze group, Rodin commemorated his beloved sister. His childhood had been insecure and impoverished. Marie was kind and helpful, smoothing out many difficulties in a chaotic home life. She was the one member of the family to appreciate the younger brother's gifts. Their father disapproved of Auguste's art education, but Marie, through persuasion and provision of surplus funds, made it possible for him, at the age of fourteen years, to go to art school.

In this charming double portrait, Rodin arranged the figures so that they are beautiful to behold from any point of vantage.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Masters of Marquetry

THE WORD "MARQUETRY" is of French origin, a translation of *marqueterie*, from *marqueter*, to inlay, derived in turn from *marque*, to mark or spot. Quite naturally the term came to birth, since it was in France that inlay, an antique art, developed unprecedented finesse, perfection for the pleasuring of the Bourbon kings.

Oddly enough, the earliest examples of inlay are attributed to Ethiopia. Up from that hinterland stalked tall black men, bearing ornamental stools and seats to placate Rameses II, the great monarch of Egypt, their conqueror. He liked these glittering mosaics—glass, ivory, metal bits set in olivewood. He looked at the carven lion's paw—symbol of fleet power; then summoned his own artisans and ordered them to work. Thus, thirteen centuries before the Christian Era, down on the north coast of Africa beautiful furniture was made. The great-grandparents of King Tutankhamen's wife slept in a bed of plywood, built with veneered panels and inlay. Later queens sat beside embroidery stands of rare woods, inlaid with gold and lapis lazuli.

* * *

Egyptian styles spread. The palaces of Solomon the wise were filled with ebony pieces or teak and Indian walnut inlaid with ivory. The Greeks, embellishing their bedsteads with tortoise-shell, anticipated Boulle by some eighteen hundred years; Cicero gave a million sesterces (about $20,000) for a citrus-wood table finely veneered, and all Rome talked of intarsia (from the Latin *interserere*, to insert), a new fashion in furniture from the Near East.

Then for a thousand years the arts were eclipsed, enveloped in the blackness of war. Western Europe saw but little beauty; life was blinded by the smoke of the Dark Ages.

At last men grew weary of war, and peace began her patient rebuilding. By the fifteenth century, Italian artisans were again busy with intarsia. In Spain, deft fingers were decorating *varguenos* and scissor-chairs with geometric patterns and Moorish arabesques—inset-work of silver, brass, shell, bone, which they called *certosina*. French kings made alliance with Italy; both Henry II and Henry IV married Medici women. Notions and women soon traveled over the Alps. At court, inlaid furniture came into fashion. Indeed, in 1608, by special letters patent, Henry IV installed certain privileged artist-artisans within the Louvre itself. Here, side by side, worked sculptors and armorers, painters in oils and those matchless painters in woods whom the French call *ébénistes*.

* * *

In the Louvre lodged Jean Macé of Blois, "creator of cabinets and pictures in woodmarquetry," the first French master to practice this art; and French marqueterie is something other, more intricate than the earlier inlay. *Intarsia* and *certosina* are simply insets in a solid surface, usually wood. Marquetry is entirely a matter of veneers, of paper-thin pieces requiring the utmost deftness to handle, both pattern and background being glued down on a wood matrix or core. Incidentally, it has proved an enduring type of construction, as exquisite surviving examples testify.

Macé (also known as Massé) lived and worked during the mid-seventeenth century, under Louis XIII and Louis XIV. Somber medieval rooms were then giving way to more cheerful color schemes. New woods were coming in from the Indies: fragrant, orange-brown Amboina from the East, inkgray Saint Lucia, white holly, yellow acacia, rich amaranth, rosewood, and many more. The *marqueteur* had no lack of hues at his command. And now, too, the newly invented French polish added delicate luster to his pictures—these pictures painted with infinite patience and minute wooden shapes on the sides of bureaux, cabinets, even clocks and candlesticks. Nine years was not too much to spend upon a perfect piece of furniture!

* * *

André Charles Boulle (1642-1732), most famous member of that gifted family which for five generations held royal favor and lodgings in the Louvre, married Macé's daughter and succeeded him as "sculptor in mosaic, cabinet-maker, chaser and inlayer to the King." Boulle adored bright effects, yellow copper and red tortoiseshell; and he wedded with surpassing skill ormolu and marquetry. His style was distinctive and ornate.

Cressent's taste was purer, more gracious, more austere. In other words, he epitomized the Regency, that brief period between two Louis's when grandeur was melting into grace, symmetry softening into curve, and ladies' panniers had begun to push chairs' arms back. Dress fashions and furniture fashions have ever marched hand in hand. A woman's whim in skirts necessitated new designs for seats! Born at Amiens in 1685, this Charles Cressent had beauty in his heritage. Son of a sculptor, grandson of a master-joiner of Picardy, he united these two urges in his own person, designing and executing furniture as a whole.

* * *

Imperceptibly periods and styles glide into one another—presently the Louis Quinze, or Fifteenth, furniture crystallized. Jean-François Oeben (1720-1763) helped usher it in, became its leading exponent. By birth a German, in youth he entered the atelier of André Boulle's son and when, in 1734, this Boulle laid aside his chisel, Oeben followed him as official "ébéniste to the King." Primarily an inlayer, he was not able, like Cressent, to handle bronzes himself, but had them executed for his pieces by Philippe Caffieri the second. Stained woods he never used, preferring the tones of nature.

His foreman, Jean Henri Reisener (1734-1806) quite literally inherited Oeben's shoes, both domestic and professional, by marrying his widow and becoming royal cabinetmaker. For thirty years he served his two sovereigns, Louis XV and Louis XVI, to their satisfaction; and in furniture annals his memory continues green as the greatest painter in woods of the period—a period which may truly be termed the commencement of modern furniture.

Admiration for French marquetry swiftly permeated Europe. Imitations, adaptations were attempted everywhere. England, "emerging from her rough and lumbery stage" later than France, soon seized upon the fashion. Desks with herring-bone borders found favor in the Colonies. Much of our finest Colonial and Early American furniture drew inspiration, directly or indirectly, from France.

AMER PINDAR

The First Troupers

IN THE EARLY Renaissance there grew up in Italy, perhaps as a subconscious memory of the classical tradition, the popular *Commedia dell'Arte*. This is an interesting spontaneous growth whose influence we shall never be quite able to measure. It is an improvised comedy. There are the well-known stock characters, Harlequin, Brighella, Pantalone, and the Doctor. Give them an appropriate plot, anyone, anywhere, and they would improvise the dialogue and action. So these little troupes of five or six actors would tour villages and towns with their repertory and costumes, and turn out improvised comedies *ad lib*. It is interesting to know that Shakespeare's *The Tempest* is made on the old foundation of just such a popular improvisation.—From "Ibsen to Odets, a Treasury of the Theatre," edited by BUCK, GASSNER AND ALBERSON. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

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A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science Periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the only organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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Touchant les choses à venir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU SEIN des Nations Unies, ceux qui réfléchissent se rendent compte que la fin de la guerre ouvrira de nouveaux champs à la pensée; ils sentent que leur devoir est d'envisager dès maintenant, d'une manière pratique, ce qui constituera sans doute un vaste problème international.

La guerre a causé dans des cas innombrables la destruction, les tribulations, les ruptures, les bouleversements, le chaos. Bien des peuples, bien des personnes devront à nouveau s'orienter, recommencer pour ainsi dire toute leur carrière. Envisagé du point de vue matériel, le problème semble gigantesque, et l'on peut se demander si l'on viendra jamais à bout d'une pareille tâche: il faudra bâtir, reconstruire, apporter une aide pratique aux millions d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants qui sont sans ressources, sans abri, profondément accablés.

Les questions que voici se présentent à beaucoup d'entre nous: Comment peut-on le mieux aider à l'accomplissement de cette œuvre? Sur quelle base faut-il se préparer à secourir ceux qui souffrent, à leur apporter la guérison? Pour raisonner, pour agir, une seule base reste éternellement la bonne; et ce n'est point une base matérielle, car les plus grandes aptitudes humaines n'arriveraient pas à résoudre d'une manière durable ou satisfaisante les problèmes du monde. Comme le montre clairement la Science Chrétienne, tout penser véritable, toute édification ou réalisation positive reposent sur Dieu, le seul Principe ou Entendement divin. Parfait et complet, Son plan est établi pour l'éternité; quoique la vue mortelle soit incapable de le saisir, il se déroule de jour en jour, d'heure en heure, immanquable comme le retour de l'aurore.

Donc pour considérer l'univers et l'homme, le seul point de vue réel est celui de Dieu; cette position ne peut pas plus changer, être entravée ou dénaturée, que le soleil ne peut être induit à modifier sa course parce que certaines choses se seraient passées sur la terre. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit (p. 502): "Le Principe créateur — Vie, Vérité et Amour — c'est Dieu. L'univers reflète Dieu. Il n'y a qu'un créateur et une création. Cette création consiste dans le déroulement d'idées spirituelles et leurs identités qui sont renfermées dans l'Entendement infini et pour toujours réfléchies."

Prêter l'oreille, être attentif au "déroulement d'idées spirituelles," c'est ce que le genre humain doit faire aujourd'hui; car cette révélation dissipera les brumes et dévoilera ce que Dieu a déjà préparé et établi sur la terre—Son œuvre achevée, divinement ordonnée, gouvernée d'une manière parfaite. Le point de vue du créateur est constamment accessible à chacun de nous; reconnaître ce fait chassera la tristesse, les peines, la crainte, l'appréhension des mortels, et procurera aux divers peuples l'harmonie et les répartitions équitables.

Pour l'œuvre de la reconstruction, deux méthodes distinctes semblent s'offrir à nous. La première prendrait comme point de départ les ravages et la destruction causés par la guerre; puis, sur un fondement matériel, elle s'efforcerait d'édifier, d'organiser des institutions qui rendraient service au monde et lui donneraient un meilleur concept du gouvernement.

La deuxième méthode est celle que préconise la Science Chrétienne; elle s'appuie sur le fait que les œuvres de Dieu sont complètes, achevées; que le plan divin concernant l'homme ne peut être détruit; que la substance de l'Entendement et de ses idées est indestructible, et que le créateur prend soin de Son œuvre. Sur ce terrain, la pensée peut graduellement percevoir l'idéal qui repose en sécurité dans le sein du Père—la gloire reflétée de Son être, que n'atteignent jamais les faux concepts matériels; hier, aujourd'hui, éternellement, il échappe à la guerre et à ses effets, aux ravages qu'exercent les bombes ou les obus, qui n'ont pas plus de prise sur lui que sur la lumière du soleil. Cet idéal, ce plan parfait de Dieu, s'avère toujours présent, accessible, et doit être reconnu comme tel. A mesure que son intégralité, son harmonie se révèlent à la conscience humaine, les hommes pourront voir la solution des nombreux problèmes qui paraissent actuellement difficiles ou même insurmontables.

Aujourd'hui, les Scientistes Chrétiens veillent et prient, attendant que soit révélée cette création idéale. Le livre d'Esaïe contient ce passage (45:11-13): "Ils m'ont interrogé touchant les choses à venir; et me donneriez-vous la loi touchant mes fils, et touchant l'œuvre de mes mains? C'est moi qui ai fait la terre, et qui ai créé l'homme sur elle; c'est moi qui ai étendu les cieux de mes mains, et qui ai donné la loi à toute leur armée. C'est moi qui ai suscité celui-ci en justice, et j'adresserai tous ses desseins; il rebâtira ma ville, et renverra sans rançon et sans présents mon peuple qui aura été transporté, a dit l'Eternel des armées."

En méditant sur la réalité qui se révèle à leur pensée, les Scientistes Chrétiens se familiarisent avec les grandes et constantes vérités de l'être. Loin d'être indifférents aux souffrances de l'humanité, ils s'efforcent de refléter la compassion, l'amour dont faisait preuve le Christ Jésus—d'apporter au monde les lumières que donne une plus haute compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme. La pensée qui s'élève peut voir la création telle que Dieu la connaît, et ceci aide le genre humain.

Quand tous les peuples de la terre se mettront à voir, comme Dieu le voit, le monde qu'Il a créé; quand ils envisageront l'existence du point de vue divin, reconnaissant qu'elle possède la beauté, l'ordre et la paix—le concept universel de la vie se purifiera, s'ennoblira, et cette compréhension plus haute se marquera dans l'existence humaine. Les individus, les peuples, les gouvernements s'élèveront avec joie pour recevoir les idées spirituelles émanant de Dieu; et celles-ci, mises en pratique, apporteront l'espérance, la guérison, le réconfort. Elles corrigeront, édifieront, produiront l'unité, et pour finir nous verrons non plus une terre désolée, mais un monde nouveau, établi sur des fondements spirituels.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Africa's Carpet of Flowers

ABOUT NOON we again find ourselves in a wild solitary region, and the breakfast-tent is set up in a charming spot that is absolutely redolent with perfume. It is at the bottom of a fresh green valley that has no name, where springs are gushing on every side from among moss-covered rocks, and where cool clear little brooks meander among the myosotis, the cresses and the water anemones. The sky, now entirely blue, is wonderfully clear; it brings to mind our noontides of the month of June at mowing time. There is still a dearth of trees, but this is atoned for by the carpet of flowers; as far as the eye can reach, the plain is an incomparable medley of color; but the expression "carpet of flowers," has been so abused by application to ordinary meadows that it loses its force here. There are belts that are absolutely pink with great broad mallows; patches white as snow with daisies; broad stripes of resplendent yellow where the buttercups are. Never in any bed, nor in any artificial basket in an English garden, have I seen such a luxuriance of flowers, such a crowding together of those of the same species, producing a combination of such brilliant colors. The Arabs must have drawn their inspiration from their lonely prairies when they designed their high grade carpets, variegated with such fresh and striking shades of color, which are manufactured at R'bat and Mogador. The hills, where the ground is drier, are decked out in a different dress; that is where the wild lavender grows, the plants of which are so thick and bloom so to the exclusion of all other flowers that the ground is absolutely of a violet color, of a sort of ash-colored, grayish violet; the hills appear to be covered with plush of a very subdued tint, and the contrast with the blazing display of the plains is singular. When the lavender plants are crushed beneath our feet, a strong and healthy odor is disengaged from the broken stalks, and fills our garments and pervades the air. And there are thousands upon thousands of butterflies, beetles and flies and every sort of little thing with wings, which are flying about, . . . In our paler lands, or in tropical countries where the heat is enervating, there is nothing that can equal the bright splendor of such a springtime.—From "Into Morocco," by PIERRE LOTI.

Along This Trail

Along this trail we heard the lark
Sing joyously as though a spark
Within him made the notes resound.
A bubbling song, up, up, around
It went—spiraling to embark.

Field bird, no cage within a park
Imprisons you. There is a mark
Of freedom as you leave the ground
Along this trail.

Repeatedly I hear your "hark,"
Then smoothly flying in an arc
You light upon a greening mound.
Sweet singer, may your songs abound.
May you sing on from dawn till dark
Along this trail.

LEONA BISHOP MEALEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1943

American Builder of World-Famous Dams Is Unsung in Own Land

ASTP Fits Men To Aid Army's Work Abroad

Special training includes languages, vital facts on habits and customs of peoples.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP) — "The world's greatest university," with a current enrollment of 70,500 enlisted men, has been set up—the Army specialized training program.

The ASTP is not to be confused with the wartime studies of civilian students, the Officer Candidate School, aviation cadet training courses, the Navy's vast educational program, or the new Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.

It is a plan to train soldiers for specific Army needs, utilizing the faculties of colleges and universities, about 190 at present, additional others as enrollment expands.

Peak enrollment is limited to 150,000, but Army officials say present demands for trained personnel exceed that number. About two out of every three Army enlisted men now must be specialists in certain fields.

Basic Requirements

With our soldiers barging into strange, far-distant ports of the world, or dropping out of the skies into some Shangri-la, a chief interest of the Army is that they speak fluently one or more foreign languages, know the section of the world in which the languages are used, and have "insight into the elements which favor, or endanger, relations between the United States Army and the people."

The Army pays for the housing, food, equipment and instruction of the trainees. It tells the institutions what it wants the boys to know. But the institutions use their own methods of instruction.

The boys are trained for different branches of the services and in different ways. At the University of Michigan, for example, they are being taught the Japanese language. Engineering is the course most in demand. Among others are courses in personnel psychology, medicine, meteorology.

The ways and means of teaching these enlisted men are often revolutionary.

Learning a Language

ASTP experience has shown, for instance, that a soldier can learn to speak and understand a colloquial language like a native sometimes in less than five weeks' time.

Part of the new system of teaching languages includes drill sessions in the presence of a colloquial speaker of the language, one who knows the slang, preferably native-born. This individual may never have reached high school. He may be an immigrant laborer, for example. He is there to give instinctive reaction to what soldiers may say.

One phase of this course is devoted to the institutions and culture of the peoples who speak these languages, in an effort to establish an understanding which will be "sympathetic enough to remove the native American sense that inhabitants of a certain area are 'queer,' and comprehensive enough to give the trainee a sense of poise and assurance."

Essential Knowledge

Some of the things the boys must know:

1. Food and drink habits.
2. Types of dress and relation to climate.
3. Folk ways, taboos, and conventions.
4. Revolutionary or "underground" movements.
5. Public information facilities and types of government control.
6. Some knowledge of popular literature, as well as language classics.

The Army is picking trainees for the ASTP from the Army at large. The ASTP says it doesn't matter whether a soldier's father could have afforded to send him to college, that he is selected on the basis of aptitude and intelligence and not on the basis of economic status.

Choice of ASTP trainees formerly was done in the field.

Now all soldiers who are eligible are interviewed by the field selection boards and then, if they have the general qualifications, are sent to specialized training and reassignment [star] units. There are 31 of these units.

Soldiers' Eligibility

Eligibility is based on these rules:

1. The soldier must have scored 115 or more in his Army general classification test.
2. Soldiers under 22 years of age must have a high school education or its equivalent.
3. Those with more than two years of college must also have had at least one year of college physics or mathematics, or three college courses in psychology, or must have some knowledge of at least one modern foreign language.
4. Soldiers 22 years of age or over must have had at least one year of college but not more than three years of college, unless they have majored in one of the following: mathematics, physics, chemistry, psychology, or engineering; or unless they have some knowledge of at least one modern foreign language.

Power Plants Designed by Savage Considered Mighty Weapons of War

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—A billion-dollar engineer whose picture never has flickered in a newsreel and whose name seldom has appeared in a newspaper headline, that is John Lucian Savage, one of the list of outstanding contributors to the forthcoming victory of the United Nations.

Chief designing engineer for the Bureau of Reclamation, Public Servant Savage is responsible for designing two of the most potent weapons of the present struggle, Boulder and Grand Coulee Dams, largest war-power plants on earth.

In 26 years on the Federal pay roll, Mr. Savage has built 60 major American dams in addition to thousands of other structures and he is still at it. All those years he has exhibited a passion for anonymity. His salary never has been, and is not now, over $10,000. He is typical of the kind of career men who are so different from what critics attack as "bureaucrats." He has been a "trouble shooter" since 1939 to several nations now allies of the United States.

From Australia across the world to England and from Panama to India, Mr. Savage has been summoned by cable when engineering problems stumped the experts. And he knows the answers.

Mr. Savage's name was on the $112,000,000 Shasta Dam, the $36,000,000 Norris Dam and power plant of TVA, the $32,000,000 Wheeler Dam, and the $15,500,000 Friant Dam in California.

Top "Trouble Man"

In a troubled world, Mr. Savage is perhaps the top "trouble man" in his field. In 1939, it is disclosed in the files of the Interior Department, the great 240-feet-high Burrinjuck Dam in New South Wales, Australia, threatened to collapse, with a possible appalling loss of life. Authorities in London sent the following urgent telegram to Mr. Savage:

"The situation is serious and the problem difficult. Your assistance would be of the greatest value to the New South Wales Government."

Mr. Savage packed his bag and took the first boat to London. On the basis of an engineering consultation there and an inspection of the project, he recommended the corrective measures that saved the structure and probably thousands of persons.

The Government of the Punjab, India, had heard of Mr. Savage's engineering achievements. Two engineers of the irrigation branch of that Government came to the United States in 1939 with a grave problem which they unfolded on Mr. Savage's desk in Denver, Col.

In the area from which these men came, 250,000 persons had been fighting famine for more than two years. To wipe out starvation, they proposed irrigating 2,000,000 acres of land. This represents an area the size of Delaware, and is a third larger than this country's biggest irrigation project, the Bureau of Reclamation's Columbia Basin development in Eastern Washington. A 200-mile-long canal costing $25,000,000, and a dam costing $20,000,000, were required. Numerous difficult engineering problems are inherent in a project of that magnitude.

On his way to Australia and India late in 1941 to fulfill several assignments, including visits to the Burrinjuck Dam and the irrigation project for the Government of the Punjab, Mr. Savage was induced to stop at Honolulu to render advice on the installation of large underground oil storage tanks at Pearl Harbor. His recommendations were of immediate benefit, for only a few days after he left Hawaii the Japanese staged their treacherous attack on the harbor.

At the moment Argentina and India are seeking Mr. Savage's services. At home the "billion-dollar" trouble shooter has been no less valuable. Many agencies have availed themselves of his willingness to help. He has been "loaned" by the Bureau of Reclamation to the State Department, the War Department, the United States Navy, the War Production Board, the International Boundary Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to many states and cities.

In a publicity-loving United States it is amazing how Mr. Savage has kept his name out of the papers. But there are many other men like him in the Federal employ, quiet, hard-working men who get their satisfaction out of their work, and who could without doubt, earn ten or a hundred times as much in outside private occupations.

Mr. Savage has played a part in the development of the whole West. Nearly 5,000,000 persons—one out of three living in the 17 western states—are dependent in one way or another on facilities he has designed.

Remains Unknown

The greatest construction designer of all time, some call him. And he is unknown.

He is the first engineer in the world to have designed a billion dollars' worth of structures.

Is Mr. Savage in it for the money?

The Interior Department file shows that when London cabled for his aid with the Burrinjuck Dam, attention was directed to the law which prohibits employees of the United States from accepting emoluments from foreign governments. Rather than delay the voyage, Mr. Savage wired:

"I shall not accept any fee. The contacts with our good neighbors on the other side and an overdue vacation will be sufficient compensation."

He later served Mexico—free.

Congress passed a bill in 1941 unanimously loaning Mr. Savage to Australia and India, as a friendly gesture.

Still his name didn't make the headlines.

And Mr. Savage has turned down dozens of lucrative offers for private employment. He prefers to work for the Government; to continue to mingle with those whom some people too comprehensively attack as "bureaucrats."

Mr. Savage has gained international recognition in engineering organizations for his work, the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Wisconsin; the gold medal for outstanding engineering service of the Colorado Engineering Council.

As Churchill Said: Water Falls Over

The secrets of slide rules and bedrock footings are known to John Lucien Savage, designer of Grand Coulee Dam, but it took a British Prime Minister of dry wit to tell what really makes a dam work, anyway.

Taking a stance in front of Niagara Falls which he was viewing for the severalth time since 1900, Winston Churchill the other day put it briefly, almost in an x plus y equals so many kilowatt hours:

". . . the principle remains the same . . . the water still keeps falling over . . ."

Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior

Among America's Mightiest War Weapons

Upper: Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River is said to be the largest concrete structure in the world. It was constructed under the direction of John Lucian Savage, Chief Designing Engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior. The ultimate capacity of Grand Coulee's power plant will be nearly 2,000,000 kilowatts, the "greatest war weapon" of them all. Center: Mr. Savage, who designed Boulder Dam as well as Grand Coulee, looks at a working model of a dam structure at his Denver, Colo., office. Lower: Another Savage development is the All-American Canal of the Boulder Dam project. America's greatest irrigation ditch, this 80-mile canal, extending from the Colorado River to the west end of the Imperial Valley, cuts through a ridge of shifting sands to carry water to a million acres of productive land reclaimed from the desert.

Red Cross School Has 'Grads' Weekly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—A graduating class each week . . . every Saturday a Commencement Day . . . such is the schedule these days at the American Red Cross "University" in Washington that has played a major part in training the 2,568 workers in more than 18 war areas abroad.

An average of 180 persons, men and women, complete each week an intensive two-weeks course. From every state, from territories, from the insular possessions they come by the thousands—an unending procession of enrollees with but a single purpose: to serve under the Red Cross banner in carrying out that organization's purpose of aiding the sick and wounded in war time and acting as an intermediary between the American soldier and his folks back home.

To fulfill that purpose a sizable army of civilian workers is necessary—Red Cross personnel, skilled in many ways.

A great number of the graduates are on active field duty in areas where guns boom. Others are busy servicing the camps, clubs, hospitals and cantonments in our own land. The demand still exists. It is growing every day. "Send us more Red Cross workers!" is the cry of generals commanding on many an active front. And to meet that demand, the Red Cross has set up machinery in Washington for providing a supply of qualified workers.

Streamlined Instruction

It would not be correct to say that this Red Coss training center in Washington is designed to provide a great reservoir upon which the organization can draw for its wartime personnel. For no reservoir can accumulate. There is no time for that; the demand for Red Cross workers of all kinds far outdistances the supply.

Out of its years of experience, the Red Cross has evolved a streamlined system of instruction—a many-sided, compact, brief, vividly presented curriculum—designed to cram into the short space of two weeks an amount of need information that, in the ordinary course of things, would require many months for the student to assimilate. Briefly, the purpose of the course is to orient the worker into a life with the armed forces at home and overseas—the environment in which he must serve.

A visit to the Training Center—the "university"—starts with a 20-minute drive from downtown Washington out embassy - lined Massachusetts Avenue to the extensive grounds and buildings of American University. The American Red Cross has recently taken over one wing and conducts here its own college six days a week, with its own dormitories, facilities for registration and matriculation, and information centers, amid a panorama of changing classes. As the classes come and go, there remains a constant student body of about 360 taking the two weeks' course, an average of 180 new students entering each week.

Although the training center has only recently opened at American University, training actually began shortly after Pearl Harbor—began with a small class seated at tables in the yard of Red Cross headquarters downtown, discussing plans informally. As the number of trainees has increased during the passing months, successively larger quarters have become necessary.

So far, 7,000 persons have taken the Red Cross course, for service in this country and abroad.

There are many needs in many areas. Military and naval centers (camps and stations) must have Red Cross field directors and assistant field directors to care for the recreational welfare of servicemen and to act as counselors and helpers in their personal problems, and do numerous other things. Some large camps require as many as 20 assistant field directors.

To the 181 Red Cross Service Clubs established at many points around the globe, where United States troops are stationed, providing lodging and entertainment for servicemen on furlough, go club directors and assistants, program directors and assistants, personal service directors, recreational staff assistants. There must be skilled "Clubmobile" workers to take the club facilities of entertainment and refreshments to soldiers on duty in areas distant from the clubs.

Big Needs on the Home Front

On the home front there is a need for Red Cross secretaries, correspondents, and workers in various other categories.

Of what material are Red Cross field workers made? Ferdinand Grayson, chief of personnel at the training center, sees the trainees daily, talks with them, understands their outlook and motives. He says: "They are as nearly a representative a body of thinking Americans as you will find anywhere. We get many successful businessmen and women; a large number of these have sons in the service join up with the Red Cross too; those whose husbands have died in battle or are prisoners of the Axis, seem to feel that they have a double reason now for taking an active part in the war effort. College professors, instructors and high school teachers, ministers and rabbis come largely, I believe, because they feel that they are learning something constructive to do in furthering the war effort. Many social workers are here; they are always needed. We have a long list of professional musicians, actors, actresses and entertainers; and they are going to be much in demand in recreational activities. Lawyers come by the score.

"This fact, too, impresses one who comes into intimate contact with these trainees. Hundreds have given up big salaries and lives of ease to go thorugh this hard schooling and the harder work that will follow it. When you consider that the highest paid Red Cross field worker—the club and field directors who must be of the executive type—receive less compensation than an army captain, and other workers far less than that, you can understand the sacrifices involved in the matter and realize that only a sincere patriotism draws the student to this training center."

Churches Back Durable Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—The Christian Mission on World Order will carry its campaign for a united front of Protestant churches behind the effort for a just and durable peace to 93 cities in 39 States and the District of Columbia between Nov. 1 and 20, it was announced here today.

The organization will seek "to stimulate local study and action and development now of a body of public opinion to assure full American participation with other nations in establishing and maintaining world order," said the announcement, made by the cooperating staff of six Protestant agencies. These agencies are the Federal Council of Churches, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the Home Missions Council of North America, the International Council of Religious Education, the Missionary Education Movement, and the United Council of Church Women.

The one-day missions in cities throughout the country will be conducted by traveling teams of leading Christian clergymen and laymen.

Buck-of-the-Month Club Plans to Aid Child Care Centers

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—When the Buck-of-the-Month Club recently awarded $35,000 to Los Angeles hospitals, many citizens learned for the first time that this unique organization is neither a literary society nor a sporting group.

The Buck-of-the-Month Club is a mass charity scheme of the employees of Lockheed and Vega airplane plants. In its year and a half of operation, the group has taken in $353,000 and paid out $475,000.

The idea started early in 1942, when several charitable organizations were soliciting Lockheed-Vega workers for donations. A number of employees, particularly Johny Canady, a public relations man, thought there should be some centralized way of rewarding such worthy causes from the large pay rolls of the aircraft plants.

So the idea evolved of taking 25 cents from the weekly pay checks of workers who so desired—hence a "buck" a month.

The companies agreed to foot the expenses, so that all the money received would go to charity. A Los Angeles attorney, Voltaire Perkins, was hired to handle the Club's business and to investigate the recipients of the money.

Mr. Perkins sifts the requests for funds, which are considerable these days, and looks into all those which seem worthy. He passes up such petitions as a student of McGill University seeking tuition and a man who wanted cigarets sent to his brother, a captive in Germany.

After Mr. Perkins finds out everything about the cause, a proposal is presented to a Committee of the Workers' Union representative and the heads of the Lockheed and Vega Recreation Clubs. Meeting with the Club's advisors, the Presidents of both plants and Mr. Perkins, they decide the outlay. The presentation is made with adequate ceremonies, with someone like Bob Hope, Red Skelton, Bette Davis or Gracie Allen, presiding.

Gifts run from $80,000 for large causes like the Red Cross to lesser amounts for such things as Bibles for servicemen. There is a monthly grant of $1,000 each for the Army, Navy and Marine canteen funds.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Painters Stay on Modern Path

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Museum of Modern Art announced the acquisition last week of 16 additions to its permanent collection, eight oil paintings and two rugs by contemporary artists. The exhibits, divided about equally between gifts and purchases, will be on display for several weeks in the New Acquisitions Gallery. Six countries besides the United States, including Italy, France, Chile, Holland, Mexico, and Germany, are represented in what, for a small exhibition, amounts to a liberal international showing.

Among the paintings are early and recent surrealistic canvases, romantic-realistic paintings, and abstractions. Two of these are of special interest from a documentary point of view, relating to specific stages in the development of modern art and filling gaps in the historical outline of the museum's collection. The remaining works, dating from the last few years, are illustrative of current manifestations.

From the historical viewpoint, one of the most interesting is a Giorgio de Chirico canvas, called "Delights of the Poet," which, painted in 1913, marks a formative stage in the development of neo-romantic and surrealist painting. An imaginative reconstruction of an Italian city square, the picture is notable for the atmosphere of stillness and mystery the artist imposed on an otherwise almost realistic setting.

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A canvas by the German Oskar Schlemmer, "Bauhaus Stairway," has a similar documentary interest in the collection, being not only one of the artist's best works, according to the museum, but also an expression of the Bauhaus, the pioneer German art and technical school, which was dissolved by the Nazis on Hitler's rise to power. Decorative in style, the latter work corresponds with the principles of abstract formalization which governed the modern art of the 1920's in Germany, and depicts a segment of the life of the school in those terms.

Another acquisition is Edward Hopper's realistic painting called "Gas," which deals with the subject of a typical American roadside gas station. Handled with clarity and with nicety of brushwork, it balances objective fact with overtones of poetic atmosphere, showing sensibility toward mood and color, though technically it is but partially successful. A compositional blind spot, which permits the picture to fall away to the left, without any sustaining element besides a concentrated row of bright-colored gas pumps, is perhaps its weakest detail.

Dynamic among the works is Marsden Hartley's strongly brushed "Evening Storm, Schoodic, Maine," a marine impression of extremely simple form and color. Painted last year, it belongs to a recent series of bold semiabstract studies of the seacoast which are notable for emotional power and dramatic feeling. Next to Hopper, who has five canvases of different periods represented in the museum collection, Hartley is one of the best illustrated of the Americans, the museum already owning two other paintings of his, "Spent Wave," and "Boots." The acquisition of "Evening Storm" testifies to his increasing reputation in the modern field.

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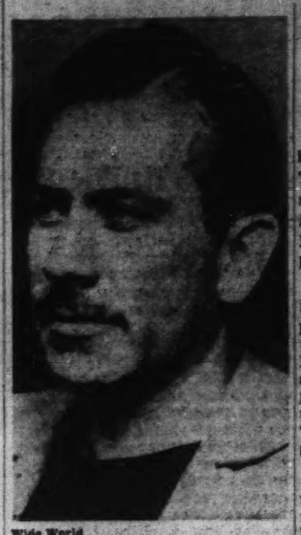
The remaining items, mostly abstractions of different types, represent several well-known artists. Rufino Tamayo of Mexico, whose "Woman With Pineapple" involves a commanding reworking of the values of cubism and African primitivism, has had his first prominent work acquired as a gift from "friends of the artist." The museum's picture is a first-rate example of his power as a colorist and organizer of semiabstract pictorial elements. Roberto Matta's combination of lyrical and surrealist attributes in his arbitrarily titled "Hanging Man" (of which idea it contains no suggestions whatever) belongs to the category of the "semi-automatic" painting, and involves no more to pin the eye to than a fluid interplay of brilliant skeins of color.

André Masson, who is mentioned as the leader of the Paris surrealists (next in line no doubt to Picasso) also is represented, and so is the Dutch purist, Piet Mondrian. Both have several paintings and drawings in the museum collection already. Both also are now living in this country. Apart from their mutual addiction to extravagant titles for entirely non-literary works, these two artists have little esthetically in common. Masson's "Leonardo da Vinci and Inabella d'Este" is a fluently executed concoction of obscure symbols, and Mondrian's "Broadway Boogie-Woogie" is an extremely simple pattern of lines and squares. No one thinks, however, of music and Mondrian in the same instant, nor of Renaissance Italy and Masson.

The two rugs on view were first shown by the museum a year or so ago in a special exhibition of floor coverings designed by 10 American artists and executed by the V'Soske workshop. Behind the display was the idea of indicating how adaptable are the talents of American modern artists to American modern rugs. The more dazzling of the pair, a vivid patterning of abstract elements called "Flying Carpet," is by Stuart Davis. The other and more restrained composition, which depends more for its novelty on the quality of its textures, is from a design executed by John Ferren.



Wide World

John Steinbeck

When 'Good' Men Obey Orders of Bad

By Harold Hobson

London

There is a distinction drawn between the theater and the drama. The first may flourish while the second languishes. That, roughly, is the position in London today. Playhouses are crowded as they have not been since the days of "Chu Chin Chow." But one looks in vain down the list of British plays written since 1939 for any outstanding contribution to drama. Even the best of them are local and transient in their appeal. Apparently, to judge from their failure in America, Emlyn Williams's "Morning Star" and Terence Rattigan's "Flare Path" are already meaningless to a nation that has no experience of war at firsthand; they lack, therefore, universal values. Noel Coward's "Present Laughter" would probably please New York as much as it is delighting London. But it is brittle, trivial stuff.

Here in England we do not know very much about the financial condition of the stage in America. We cannot say whether the theater, as a financial institution, is prosperous or not. But of the state of American drama we are in a better position to judge. For many of the shows put on in London are of American origin. In the main, they do great credit to the country that produces them. The net impression left by plays like "Mice and Men," "Idiot's Delight," "No Time for Comedy," and even by such melodramas as "The Petrified Forest" and "The Little Foxes," is that of a drama which is beginning seriously to count in the world's literature.

This impression is strengthened by John Steinback's moving and quietly heroic play of the Nazi occupation of Norway, "The Moon Is Down," which has just opened at the Whitehall Theater. In one sense its theme is as old as Troy, in another, newer than this morning's radio bulletin. That the spirit of free men cannot be conquered is a conviction that has inspired high action all through history.

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In this instance it guides the steps of Mayor Orden (Lewis Casson), when the Germans, under the command of Colonel Lanser (Karel Stepanek), come to his small Norwegian town in the spring of 1940. The mayor is not a very decisive character. He is not by any means a born leader of men. He is no Churchill or Roosevelt writ small. When the Nazis arrive, he is more puzzled and bewildered than actively hostile. He gropes around after a policy. He wishes to do what "the people"—a somewhat vague abstraction to which he is constantly referring—want him to do. Till he has made up his mind what it is that the people expect of him, he is vague and unhappy. But once this question is settled, though his outward demeanor is as simple and undramatic as ever, he is as quiet as a rock, and as firm. When, at the end, he faces the firing squad, it is not the Germans who fire the last shot.

Many playgoers will remember that, during the first World War, the Belgian dramatist, Maurice Maeterlinck, wrote a drama called "The Burgomaster of Stilemonde," which was very simliar in outline to "The Moon Is Down." In Maeterlinck's play, as well as in Steinbeck's, the mayor of a small town is held as hostage for the behavior of its citizens, and in each case pays the full penalty.

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But in two respects, I think, Mr. Steinbeck's play is superior to its predecessor. It shows a clearer grasp of spiritual essentials, for one thing; and for another, it is far more masterly in its portrayal of the German invaders. Mr. Steinbeck's Colonel Lanser is a magnificent achievement, and Mr. Stepanek's performance in the part is no less superb. Lanser is by no means an unsympathetic character. He behaves with scrupulous courtesy. He is never unnecessarily brutal. Privately he is of a kindly nature. He is a man of some culture, and can provide a quotation from Plato when it is needed. He is haunted, too, by his memories of the past.

He is a good soldier. Indeed, he is more. He is a good man. But—and this is the important thing—he goes on doing the things his Government orders him to do. In this character Mr. Steinbeck isolates one of the great problems the German nation presents to the civilized world, the problem presented by the fact that the "good" Germans so invariably carry out the orders of the bad.

An Englishman may regret that the only reference this play makes to his country is unfriendly. Nevertheless, "The Moon Is Down" is a noble piece of work.

Novelties at the Proms—I.

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

After conducting for forty-eight seasons Sir Henry Wood has recently had the experience of being one of the audience for the first time. The Royal Albert Hall, "whose circle," in the words of a forgotten poet, "grazes the confines of space," is, as everybody knows, kinder to the eye than to the ear. Although Sir Henry did not mention this fact in a letter forcibly indorsing a plea for the immediate rebiulding of Queen's Hall, no doubt it was in his mind.

The Royal Albert Hall, built as a memorial to the Prince Consort, is on a Berliozian scale and might well house the composer's "ideal" orchestra outlined in his "Traité de l'instrumentation"—242 strings, 30 grand pianos, 30 harps, balanced, so to speak, by an 80-miles-an-hour gale of woodwind and brass, and accented by the explosions of a block-busting blitz of percussion. The more violet-like modern orchestra is apt to be drowned in Victorian echoes, although in this respect some gain in their discouragement must be granted. But when one is literally surrounded by a musical work, coming at one from every direction, objectivity of any kind is difficult. A slap on the back from an old friend is one thing but quite another from a perfect stranger, a new work one has never met before.

"When I look round these vast audiences at the Promenade Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall," wrote Sir Henry, "I am amazed afresh to note the number of quite young people who throng that promenade floor each night. This is, then, not only entertainment but education as well, and much to be desired. . . . This young element is not the product of these war years, but has always been evident. . . ." It was in the "dear old" Queens Hall, he concluded, that most London music lovers have learned their music for the past 46 years. Every music lover will agree with Sir Henry that the rebuilding of Queen's Hall—which was perfect for sound—cannot be regarded as one of the "unimportant rebuilding operations."

It would be impossible to exaggerate the educational value of the Proms. The present season has been extended to nine weeks, but why not make it the same as that of the National Gallery—52? If in peace time Velasquez, Rembrandt, Giotto, and the other great masters, are always accessible to the public, why not Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, with their forerunners and successors? But this must be left to the planners who are now planning everybody and everything. Anyhow the war has made it a bit awkward for those who used to say a thing was too expensive.

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Bulwer Lytton claimed that the moderns are by no means always modern — implying perhaps that the moderns are by no means always classic—but the educational function of new works is often overlooked. Contemporary art cannot be separated from the arf of the past—the soil from which it springs and the nature of which it embodies. Musically, in this sense, there is nothing new under the sun. Theorists have pointed out that Debussy's sequences of sevenths were anticipated by Guillaume de Machault in the fourteenth century. John Bull (1562-1628) foreshadowed the 12-note-scale. Purcell provided striking illustrations of tonal chords. And turning from the technical to the aesthetic, the "harmonically colored stream" of musical Impressionism, for example, can be mapped from the open fifths of Guido d'Arezzo (circa 1022) to the landscape of "Pelléas," "the land of ninths."

Such facts are familiar to every student. One way of avoiding the antithesis of the new and old in musical art— at best quite arbitrary and artificial—is to look at both as inseparable parts of a greater whole. To the extent this is done the words "new" and "old" lose the meaning time has given them, and musical history becomes an unbroken, living experience, instead of a dusty catalogue of names and dates entombed in a book; musically today becomes a complementary part of yesterday and tomorrow. Education can never be confined to the classics.

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This Promenade season provides for Sir Henry Wood's "quite young people" to say nothing of his not quite young people, no fewer than 25 "first programs" or "first performances in England." English, American, and Russian composers are well represented. Perhaps the music of our ally China would be too much of a Chinese puzzle for Prom audiences, but the numerous exhibitions in London of Chinese painting, sculpture and pottery make the complete absence of the sister art of music all the more conspicuous. When the Emperor She Huang-Ti, the "book destroyer," ordered the destruction of all musical instruments in 246 B. C., did Chinese musical art temporarily disappear? An eighteenth-century missionary to Pekin, Father Amiot, was convinced that Chinese musical theory formed the basis of Greek music. Grove, for once, has nothing to say and ignores the whole subject.

All this may seem wildly irrelevant to Promenade concerts, but if the art of music is regarded as a whole can that of the ancient East be passed by without loss? Western painters, sculptors, poets, and writers have profited greatly by a study of the aesthetic ideals of the Far East. Western musicians have been less enterprising, owing, perhaps, to difficulties of medium. Meanwhile space is being annihilated with such speed that there is nothing impossible in the idea that East and West may one day meet on the concert platform to their mutual benefit. The Eastern poet who wrote

> Oh that with this blossoming plum-branch I could offer the song with which this morning it was quivering.

surely came from a race capable of a delicate and subtle art of sound.

The meeting of contemporary American, English, and Russian composers on Prom programs is a happy augury of things to come. Music has nothing to do with politics, national or international. But as an anonymous writer has recently reminded us, within the "vague multitude" of every nation is a "vigorous little nation" of lovers of the arts. The little nation of music lovers which at present nightly throngs the promenade floor of the Royal Albert Hall is learning its music in the best of all schools—the actual experience of music. This experience it shares with the little nations of the countries whose composers represent something more solid than "a too vaguely multitudinous good will." The new works will be considered in a further article.

Battle of Agincourt Filmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

At Enniskerry, a green stretch of hillside and valley a few miles from Dublin, Laurence Olivier has been filming Shakespeare's "Henry V" he himself playing the part of the King. The picture is made for the Two Cities Film Company. Only a part is being made in Ireland, but this includes the famous battle of Agincourt between French knights and English bowmen.

Lord Powerscourt's estate makes an admirable location for the film, for it embraces some of the loveliest Wicklow scenery. Not only is this an ideal spot, but Ireland is said to be about the only place in Europe where men and horses are available in sufficient numbers.

Close on 15,000 people wanted to see the making of the film, and the strictest rules were imposed to keep out those who had no right to be there. The entire staff, including artists and technicians, amounts to more than 850 persons.

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Of these, 700 men are living under conditions of strict military discipline with their own camp commandant. They get their food and refreshment at the canteen, and they are not allowed to leave camp without special permits during the period that "shots" are being made. They include 164 French knights, 500 men-at-arms and 100 archers. Everyone thought at first that only the tallest and most handsome types would be selected. They were surprised when they found that smaller ones were given the preference. Medieval standards of physique were not those of modern times, and in this respect the film is to be quite realistic. A condition of the contract is that the men must wear beards like those of the old warriors who swore not to cut their beards until victory was won.

Is it a sign of coming events? one could ask, when standing on the hillside and watching the actors impersonate English soldiers on their way to victory in ancient France. The French cavalry thundered by with a drumming of hoofs on the turf. They charged beside a specially constructed half-mile rail track that enabled the mobile film camera to keep pace with the horses. This camera was the only touch of mechanized warfare. It was shooting continuously and is said to have made one of the longest one-track films yet recorded.

Many of the horses came from Irish farms, having taken part in the spring sowing campaign before they joined in the Agincourt combat. Some of them had to plunge, rear and fall in front of the camera. Fourteen of the horses were specially trained for the task by an expert horsewoman, Mrs. H. Dudgeon. Dead and wounded horses on the battlefield were represented by realistic dummies. A great deal of trouble was taken in accustoming the live horses to stumble against these models. The riders included a well-known jockey with several big races to his credit. Among the knights were the two brothers Magee, aged 14 and 15, who were practically born in the saddle.

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Besides the actual work of making the film, much labor and thought went to the accessories. In all, some 1,400 costumes had to be made. Blind workers in a Dublin institution were kept busy making chain armor for the knights, and the result was a tribute to their skillful fingers. Artists and technicians constructed dummy horses, while much equipment for real horses had to be procured. The archers, numbering 100, were trained by a Dublin businessman, Mr. H. B. Hammond, who is an expert archer.

In a green hollow is the English camp, flood-lit by brilliant technicolor, which should give vivid effects on the screen. In front of the camera are moving standards of strange color and design, flashing chain armor, proud horses with tasselled trappings. Laurence Olivier strides like a king over the Wicklow hills, directing through a megaphone when he is not acting his part. Under his skillful direction the English archers and sturdy men-at-arms turn the impetuous French cavalry charge into a rout.

Under ensigns and standards the battle proceeds. In the City of Dublin, not far away, green, white and gold tri-colors are waving over various party headquarters, for a general election is going on. It is easy to fancy that the banners belong to the Agincourt combat. In these Irish hills is being enacted, alongside the world struggle the scene of a great historical conflict evoked by the imagination of Shakespeare.

R. M. F.

Having finished her vacation, Florence Reed has returned to the cast of "The Skin of Our Teeth" at the Plymouth Theater, New York. On Aug. 23 Gladys George will join the cast, replacement for Miriam Hopkins.

Warner Brothers are to provide part of the backing for Richard Rodgers' revival of his musical comedy, "The Connecticut Yankee."

Education

Cinderella Among Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A veritable modern Cinderella is the nursery school teacher, youngest in the traditional education family and its step-child financially, who is now suddenly surrounded by rivals competing with tempting offers for her services.

England, during World War I, demonstrated that education begins in infancy rather than in the sixth year, and the nursery school with carefully chosen and trained teachers came into being. But in the United States nursery school positions have until today been scattering, nursery schools none too securely established, and salaries generally so low that many young women have made real sacrifices to choose the field as a career.

Contrasts Interesting

Consider the changed situation as seen by Miss Marion F. Stevens, who four years ago became placement director at the Nursery Training School of Boston, New England pioneer institution in the preparation of teachers of small children. In 1939, some of the more recent graduates were unemployed; it was customary in some schools to serve the first year without pay, and many who were paid received only about $10 a week for positions of responsibility.

Realizing that salaries are lower in the vicinity of a training school, Miss Stevens sought to widen the field geographically throughout the country, inquiring about openings. Of the 24 replies received, four full-time positions resulted, and two apprenticeships. That year it was mid-September before all the graduates were placed, so uncertain were some schools about their fall enrollments.

Today, by contrast, apprenticeships are nonexistent, and every graduate-to-be at the Training School can choose from a number of promising positions immediately available. Many salaries are literally trebled over the 1939 average for beginners. Now they range from $25 to $30 per week. One federal housing project in Oregon has created a great deal of interest among the students at 355 Marlborough Street by offering them $150 a month, with low-cost living facilities included.

Defense Workers

The Government—through the superintendent of the Vanport schools in the $30,000,000 housing project for Kaiser shipyards' families outside Portland, Ore.—recognizes teachers as "defense workers" with equal privileges and salaries.

"Responsibilities once shared between school, home and other agencies toward children have fallen more heavily on the school because of the war," states Mr. James T. Hamilton, "and they will rest even more heavily upon us at Vanport. This is our challenge and opportunity, but it is a responsibility which will require all that we have in courage, imagination, initiative and enthusiasm."

Five elementary schools are being built in the project, each to accommodate about 500 pupils. Six nursery school buildings are being constructed to care for 100-150 children, with an attractive kindergarten room in each elementary school. The schools will be open on a 12-months basis, and the teachers will work on two four-hour shifts daily, and have only two weeks vacation with pay. The supervising nursery teachers will receive $175 to $200 a month, head-room teachers $160, and assistants $150 monthly.

Besieged With Requests

All year Dr. Abigail Adams Eliot, director of the Nursery Training School, has been besieged by requests from federal projects, schools, factories, women's groups, and churches for teachers competent to organize nursery centers. The owner of a war industry factory appealed last winter for someone to organize and direct a nursery school at the plant. Several five former employees had obviously to return and put their special skills into acutely needed work provided their children would be properly tended. Not a single suitable candidate could be found!

From January to April of this year the Training School gave a three-months intensive course—a unit of the regular professional training—in order to help meet the immediate increased demands for workers and to allow suitable persons who could not take the full training to become qualified for assistantships. The demand is insistent for teachers who have had some college preparation prior to specialized training, to head up units and programs.

Books on America

Published by Americans in Britain, The Outlook asked its readers to suggest the ten best books to help the British understand America. Here they are: "The Epic of America," by James Truslow Adams; "Abraham Lincoln," by Carl Sandburg; "The Oregon Trail," by Francis Parkman; "The Virginian," by Owen Wister; "John Brown's Body," by Stephen Vincent Benet; "Huckleberry Finn," by Mark Twain; "The Education of Henry Adams," an autobiography; "The Rise of American Civilization," by Charles A. and Mary R. Beard.

—The Newsletter

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If You Must Read Your Speech

Through the Editor's Window

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For any one of several reasons it may seem best to read one's speech instead of speaking from notes. The speech may have had to be approved before delivery by someone higher up; it may contain many statistics, or statements of such policy importance that the speaker needs the protection of having them on paper lest he be misquoted; it may be needed for publication afterwards in the club magazine or educational journal. Or again, in order to give the convention or meeting desirable press publicity it may have to be written down beforehand so the Public Relations man can have it for the papers. And in this case one is inclined to read it since one has it all complete. Whatever the reason, it is important to realize that reading a speech demands a special approach, and that unless this fact is considered, a written speech, however excellent, may not "get across."

The first thing to be aware of is that the "rhythm of talk" is different from the rhythm of the written word. Even the so-called journalistic style, which is far easier to "talk" than a more literary style, is not written to be spoken but to be read. A speech that seems unusually good when read in a newspaper or magazine, may actually have left one cold when one heard it delivered; while some of our best of speakers do not "read" well in print.

This situation has to be faced at the outset. So, first of all, in any given case, ask yourself which you care more for: the effect on your immediate listeners or the influence upon your readers when it is printed afterward? Having decided on this, you may be able to compromise somewhat, and achieve something of both. But the closely woven article which may be arresting in print, offers handicaps to the one who reads it as a speech, and must be approached with an intelligent determination to overcome the handicaps.

Read to yourself some strong, excellently written articles and note their construction and style. Note their concise phrasing, their swift and often merely suggested transitions from one phase of the subject to another, their closely woven sentences, and the way the sentences flow with precision and economy one from another. Subtle and swift-passing reference, too, may be used in a printed piece. And even the shorter article takes several minutes to read—that is, runs long for a spoken "speech"—and is packed tightly with the points the writer desires to make.

Now, go about for a few days listening to conversation. Especially listen when you can hear two people discussing something, and when one of them speaks rather fully on his views. You are listening for the "rhythm of talk"—trying to catch it, so that even if you are reading your "speech" to your audience, it will sound as if it were being spoken, not read. Incidentally, if you have ever been a fiction editor, you know how often the inexperienced writer of fiction falls down just here, in reporting conversation. He makes it sound as conversation never does—exactly as if it were being read from carefully constructed written-out sentences.

* * *

While you are listening, you might listen on the radio, too. See if you can tell when an announcer is improvising and when he is reading his announcement. The best ones, having a flair for acting, will be so good at reading that you can't tell. Trying to catch the difference will help bring out what you are after, though: the rhythm of talk.

Of course if you can get hold of accurate transcriptions of speeches that were made extemporaneously with or without notes, this will help also. If you have ever read one of your own which was taken down in shorthand at the time of delivery, you have probably been as dismayed as I have been. But it will help reveal the rhythm of talk. It may also help you to improve your spoken style.

Among the things you will learn to do with that article you want to have sound like a "speech," is to weave it more loosely. The sentences are more often "loose" than "periodic"—that is, a period could be moved up in them and you would still have a grammatical sentence. The sentences are also of varying lengths, and sometimes choppy. We talk that way.

* * *

Avoid the rapid transitions of written language. Make the transitions between your points very clear, by means of transition words and phrases, and by means of repetition. A publihsed article has paragraphs to lean on to show transitions, and the reader can also always go back, if necessary. Furthermore, the eye will note repeated key words and verbal guideposts, where the ear may not. Special emphasis on transitions and framework, then, is important in speaking.

Along this same line, you will want to achieve results at a slower pace than in the published article. Your hearers cannot concentrate as would your readers. You cannot pack your speech with as much meaning in the same space. Appropriate stories and other illustrations slow down the pace of the spoken speech and give the speaker a chance to change his tone of voice and inject variety into his delivery. Naturally, too, your choice of words is rightly more informal, here and there even colloquial, and there should be reference to the specific audience.

In a published article the first sentences should be arresting, strong. In the spoken speech you need to ease your listeners into the subject with a story, your acknowledgement of the introduction, or something else which will give them a chance to get accustomed to your voice and manner before you go into the business at hand. Your ending, though, should be a vigorous climax, for dramatic effect, just as in the case of the published article.

These are a few of the things you will doubtless discover about the article that is to be spoken. Having such a speech to work with, the actual reading is easier. However there are techniques worth knowing here too. These will be taken up next Saturday in this column.

Egone

Playing Duets With Mother Is Fun and Can Teach Co-operation

If you come of a family that played duets, you don't need to be convinced of their value. The child who has had the experience of measuring up to an adult's contribution, even with the easy duets of the grade he or she can play, has grown as in no other way. Why not bring this joy into the family experience? Mother or Dad can brush up enough to do it, and the child's music life will be enriched as it should be. There are delightful books of duets on the market—good music and as easy as you may feel you need.

Mexico's College for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

The first non-sectarian college for women to be established in Mexico is now carrying on.

Backed by a group of Mexico's leading citizens, New Universidad Femenina de Mexico is a private project, but is incorporated in the National University of Mexico and will receive the backing of the National Education Ministry. The Board of Directors includes outstanding intellectual and academic men of the National University; and the advanced courses, at the university level, will be taught by members of the National University faculty who will divide their time between the two schools.

The tradition of co-education is relatively new as yet in Mexico, and, according to the founders, many parents have not yet accepted this system for their daughters.

Co-education in Mexico has been an outgrowth of the Mexican Revolution, which was directed in part against the Roman Catholic Church. Education formerly was in the hands of the Church which did not permit co-education.

During the present governmental administration which has shown more leniency for the Church than in some years, the co-education question has been agitated again, with a victory for the Church to the extent that co-education has been, technically, at least, withdrawn for the lower grades.

The college, which will accommodate about 300 students at present, is organized along conservative lines. In one detail only will the training be experimental. As far as is possible in a given field, students will be carried through successive grades by the same professor, who will teach them the various aspects of the field. This scheme will approximate something of the tutorial system, giving the student a closer contact with the professor and his method and enabling the teacher to follow the progress of the pupil consistently.

A system of scholarships is being created, through private endowment, for Mexican girls who are in need of aid. Later, after the war, exchange fellowships with girls' colleges in the United States or other American countries are planned.

People Can Learn At Any Age

War workers are discovering that they can learn new things at any age, says Dean Rufus T. Strohm of the International Correspondence Schools. Under pressure of the wartime demand for trained technicians, men well over forty are now equipping themselves in technical subjects which a few years ago they would have thought "over their heads." Clerks, service station operators and laborers are taking courses by mail to qualify for work in radio, diesel engines, electronics. This type of study which helps them do their part for victory will help them also through the postwar changes.

Dean Strohm adds that those now studying by mail are forming a habit that will keep them abreast of developments in natural science and industry all through their lives.

Help Little Child to Keep Improving Habits

The Family Forum
Excerpts From the Experts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our neighborhood kindergarten teacher showed me how the character lessons of the nursery school can be carried on in more advanced form, much as the academic curriculum is adapted to the age of the child.

The kindergarten strives to teach the small child to do things in a better way than he has been doing them. Before his introduction to kindergarten life he has cut and pasted, but now he learns to do these things neatly, and with the result of a more finished product. So it is with his personal habits: he learns to care for himself, play with his fellows and enjoy his play in a more socially accepted way than he has done before. This kindergarten expert has found that the correction of behavior problems is not in emphasizing the problems, but in showing how much easier it is to do things the better way.

One of the most frequently used words in the vocabulary of the very young is "Why?" Many parents find this always asking for the "why" of things quite annoying, but this teacher has found a way of using this why-inclination. If the children want to know the "why" of things, we can tell them why we do the proper thing, why people don't fight, argue, or do unkind things to their neighbors. After the "why" is explained to them, they more readily accept good modes of behavior and conduct themselves accordingly.

Then I said to this kindergarten expert, "If you could give one message to all parents, what would it be?" Her answer was one I shall never forget. "Start building good habits when the children are very young. Explain the 'why' of these habits." Then came the point that to me was all-important: "Be consistent. Don't encourage the child to do a certain desirable thing ninety-nine times and then fail to have him do it the hundredth time." In other words, this teacher is convinced that parents must "follow through" on all their attempts at character building.

When I asked this teacher for an example to prove her point she recalled the two five-year-olds who went to the cloakroom to get their wraps. When a more than reasonable amount of time had elapsed and they had failed to return, she made an investigation and found the boys engaged in some pugilistic play. Instead of becoming angry or resorting to punishment, the teacher merely asked the boys to go to their seats and devote some serious thought to the matter. After the proper way of getting one's wraps was explained, another attempt was made. The second cloakroom experience was entirely harmonious and the boys learned the better way.—L. P. P.

Does Your Child Like to Read?

There are many ways in which parents can facilitate the child's learning to read, even before he goes to school. If they are in the habit of reading to him—poems, fairy tales, animal stories, tales of adventure, or whatever is suited to his age—he will early acquire an interest in the printed word. He will enjoy these poems and stories and will want to hear more of them. Soon he will want to be able to read them himself, so that he will not have to depend upon someone else for the pleasure that comes from reading. This desire to learn to read is essential to the acquirement of reading skill. Without the desire, the child makes extremely slow progress in learning to read. It is only human nature to exert more effort in learning something if you have a real motive for learning it than if it is forced upon you by someone else.

Childcraft Bulletin

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Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	435,080
1943 volume to date	285,262,728
1942 volume to date	62,792,327

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	49.9	Prev'day	49.7
Month ago	52.9	Year ago	36.6
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	3	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ⅛g	1	30½	30½	30½	
Addressog-Multi 1	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	43¾	43¼	43⅛	— ⅛
Alaska Ammo	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Allegheny pf pd	2	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	12	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	153	153	153	— ½
Allied Strs (.60)	15	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch 66⅔ ⅓g	2	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1¼a	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅜
Am Bk Note .55g	1	16	16	16	
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	35½	34½	35½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ½
Am Chicle (4a) †	80	109¼	109	109	— ¾
Am Crys Sug ½g	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Crys 5 pf 6 †	10	101	101	101	—1⅛
Am Export L (1g)	1	27	27	27	
Am & For Power	8	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 2.85k	5	72	71¾	72	+ ½
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	2	80	79	80	+ ½
Am & FP 2 pf	9	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
Am Ice	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Am Locomotive	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 3½pk	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Am M & Fdy .40g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Am News 1.80 †	10	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Light	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Am P & L $6 pf	2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	13	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
Am Rad&St S .30g	10	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½g †	10	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Am Ship Bld 2g †	40	29	29	29	+ ½
Am Smelt&R (2)	3	39½	39⅜	39½	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	28⅜	28¾	28⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	154	153⅞	154	
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	56½	56	56½	+ ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	2	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅜
Am Viscose 1¾g	6	45½	45¼	45½	— ⅛
Am Water Works	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	1	73½	73½	73½	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	6	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Anchor H pf 5 †	60	114	114	114	— ¼
Armour Ill	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pf	10	74	74	74	
Arnold Const (½g)	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Armstrong Ck ⅜g	3	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	14	13⅞	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½g	12	59	58¼	58⅞	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	85	85	85	— ¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	3	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+1⅛
Atl Refining .55g	5	26¼	25¾	25¾	
Atl Refing pf 4 †	30	111¾	111¾	111⅞	— ½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	14	11⅛	11	11	
Austin Nichols	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k †	20	73	78	73	—2
Aviation Cp (.10g)	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Baldwin Loco ct ¾g	4	17	17	17	
Balt & Ohio	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k †	10	50	50	50	— ¼
Barker Bros (1¼g)	1	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	7	35⅞	35½	35⅞	
Best Foods (.80g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
Beth Steel 4½g	3	59¾	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	48	48	48	+1
Bond Stores 1.60	3	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Bridgeport Br ⅛a	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	1	8¼	8¼	8⅜	— ¼
Budd Mfg	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Bush Terminl .20g	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	14	14	14	
Byers AM pf 7 †	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	+2¼
Calum & Hec .45g	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Can Dry G Ale .60	1	23	23	23	
Canadian Pacific	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
Capitol Adm A	8	7	7	7	
Celotex Corp (¼)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	70	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½ †	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
Cent RR NJ	2	11¾	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅞	5⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	5	45¾	45¼	45¾	
Chi & E Ill	2	7½	7¼	7¼	Aug13
Chi&E I A 1.50g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Aug13
Chi Grt West	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	5	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅝
Chi P T cv pf 3(1)	1	39	39	39	—2½
Chi Yell Cab (1)	5	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Childs Co	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Chile Con 1½g †	20	27	27	27	—2
Chrysler Cp 2½g	18	77¾	76¾	76¾	— ¼
City Ice & F 1.20	11	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
City Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Clett Peabody 1g	6	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	1	113	113	113	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	2	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
Col & South †	30	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
Col & So 1pf †	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf †170		10¼	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Colum G & E	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf &	2	70½	70½	70½	— ½
Colum Pict (½e)	4	16	15½	16	+ ½
Colum Carbon (4)	2	92	91½	91½	—1½
Comi Invest Tr (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g		14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	15	¾	¾	¾	
Com & Sou pf (3k)	8	63¼	63	63¼	— ¼
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	8	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
Con C pr pf cld6½	81	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	14	22¾	22¼	22½	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
Cons Vultee (1g)	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	2	23	23	23	
Consol'n Coal	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
Consm P pf 4½k †	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Cont Baking ⅓a	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Baking pf (8)	1	106	106	106	+ ¾
Cont Can (¾g)	3	32	31⅞	32	
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	5	34⅝	34½	34½	
Copperweld Stl .80	3	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Coty International	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	9	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅛g	6	20	19¾	20	
Crown Cork&S ¼g	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 †	10	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ½
Crucible Stl (2e)	5	32½	32¼	32¼	
Cuba RR pf †	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Cuban-Am Sug ⅛a	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	13	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Curt P pr pf 2¼k	3	41	40⅞	41	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	15	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co (1g)	3	36¾	26½	36½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	9	14¼	13¾	14	+ ½
Del Lack & West	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Dorrlier Die C ⅓g	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
du Pont de'k (2g)	2	145	144½	145	
du Pont pf 4½a	1	129½	129½	129½	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	6	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½g)	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	8	73¼	71½	73¼	+1¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	78¾	77½	78½	+1
Emp Pub Service	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Emp PS $5 pf 5 †	40	80	79⅞	80	
Erie RR (½pg)		12	12	12	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A ⅛g	10	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	49⅛	49	49⅛	+1½
Eureka Vac Cl ¼a	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	1	5⅛	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Fed D Sts 1.40a	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	2	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	+ ½
First T&R 1½g	2	38	38	38	— ⅛
Flintkote ½g	9	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) ⅛e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gaylord pf 2¾k †	10	52	52	52	
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	44	44	44	— ⅝
Gen Baking pf 8 †	10	150	150	150	
Gen Cable	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Gen Cab'e A	1	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	15	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	13	41½	41	41	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	6	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Motors 1½g	29	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	130	130	130	+ ½
Gen Out Advert	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ½gg	3	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¾
Gen Real&Util	21	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Shoe ⅓g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gen S C pf 4½k †	160	83	83	83	
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½g	1	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
Gillette Saf R .½g	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	15	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ½g	5	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½g	5	37⅛	26⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	105	105	105	
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	5	5	4⅞	5	
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2r	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	8	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½g	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
Gt West S pf 7 †	10	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	— ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	20	132	132	132	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1	15	47⅛	47½	47½	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	30	105½	105½	105½	
Hercules Motors 1	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
Hercules Powd (1g)	1	77	77	77	+ ½
Holly Sug pf 7 †	20	117	117	117	+3¼
Holly Sugar (1)	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Homestake Mining	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	1	7½	7½	7½	
Hudson Bay (h2)	5	26¼	26	26	— ⅜
Hudson Motor .10g	6	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	16	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅞
Ill Central LL (4) †	20	45½	45½	45½	
Ill Central pf	1	27½	27½	27½	+1⅜
Indus Rayon (2)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¾
Inger-Rand 4½g	1	92	92	92	
Inspirat C Cop ⅜g	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Interlake Iron ⅛a	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	5	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7) †	20	175	175	175	+1¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Nick Can (2)	4	30¾	30½	30½	
Int Paper	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Int Ry Cen Am	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¼k†	20	63	63	63	
Int Tel & Tel	9	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
Laclede Gas †	10	14	14	14	
Laclede Gas pf †	80	65	64¼	64½	+ ⅜
Lambert Co (1½)	8	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	3	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅞
Lehigh Val Coal	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR (1a)	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	14	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Life Savers (1.60)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	68½	68½	68½	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Lockheed Airc (1g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Lone's Inc 2a	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Biscuit 1	1	25	25	25	
Lorillard P ½pg	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
MacA&Forb 1.30g	2	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Macy (R H) (2)	2	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Magma Copper (1g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Marine Mid (.16g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
MarkSt&Ry pr pf †	30	14½	14¼	14½	
Marshall Field .80	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 2a	2	38	38	38	— ¼
Mathieson Alk ½g	3	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ½
Maytag Co	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Maytag pf 1¼k	1	31	31	31	+ ¾
McCrory Stores 1	2	15½	15½	15½	
McKess & Rob (1)	2	23	22⅞	23	
Midl Stl P 1pf8 †	10	20	122½	122½	—1½
Minn-Moline	7	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Mission Corp .85e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	1	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	+ ¾
Mon Ch pf c 4 †	20	112	112	112	
Montgom Ward (2)	14	47¼	46¾	47	+ ¾
Morris & Essex †	120	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
Mullins Mfg B	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	2	75	75	75	— ½
Nash-Kelvinator ¼g	8	12¾	12¼	12¼	
Nash C&StL 1g †	50	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅞
Nat Auto Fib	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Nat Aviation ¼g	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	5	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	6	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs ½g	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Nat Dpt.Strs pf.60	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	4	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum ⅛e	2	9¼	0	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Lead (⅛g)	1	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Nat'l Dist&Chi ⅛g	3	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Nat Supply	2	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Nat Sup $2 pf 1k	1	25	25	25	— ½
Nat S5¼pf54½†	30	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
Nat Tea	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Natomas Company	2	9	9	9	
Neb Corp ⅓pg	2	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
Newport Ind .40g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Newp N Ship 1½g	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
NY Air Brake 1½g	1	36	36	36	+1½
NY Cent RR 1½g	25	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	5	64	64	64	—1
NY Lack&W †	20	45	45	45	+1½
NY NH&H pf	5	3¼	3¼	3	
NY Shipbuild 1½g	2	18	17¾	18	
Nor&Weste 10 †	10	182	181¾	182	+1
No Am Aviа (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
North Am Co .67†	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Nor Am Co 4pf 3	2	52½	52¼	52½	+ ½
N Am Co5¼pf2½	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	
Northern Pac 1g	24	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
Northwest Airl ½g	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Northwest Tel 3 †	20	41	41	41	+ ½
Ohio Oil (¼g)	9	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Omnibus C pf 8 †	60	89	89	89	— ¼
Otis Elevator .65g	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	1	59½	59½	59½	— ½
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Pac Mills (1½g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Pac Tin Cons	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Sykes El Prod ½g	19	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Syming-Gould ⅛g	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Tenn Co 2	5	51	50½	50½	— ½
Texas Gulf P .20g	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Texas Gulf Sulph 2	3	37¾	37¾	39⅝	— ⅛
Tex Pac C&O .40	4	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	
Tex Pac L Tr .10e	15	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Thatcher Mfg	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Thermoid Co .40	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Thompson Pr ⅓g	1	30	30	30	
Thompson-Starrett	5	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Tim Roc A Oil .60	3	14	14	14	
Tim-D Axle 1¼g	1	20	20	20	
Timken R Br 1½g	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅜
Tranamerica (⅓g)	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	2	3½	3½	3½	
Tri-Cont pf 6 †	50	84⅞	84¼	84⅞	— ⅜
Twent C-Fox ½g	4	21	21	21	
Twent C-F pf 1½g	3	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
Twin City Rapid Tr	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
T C RT pf3½k †	20	73½	73	73½	+1½
Underwood-Ell 1g	2	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅞
Union Bag&Pap	8	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
UnionCarbide 2¼g	5	83¼	83¼	83¾	+ ¼
Union Oil Cal (1)	8	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Union Pacific (6)	1	97	97	97	
Union Pac pf 4	2	93	93	93	
Union Tank C 1½g	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Unit Air Lines ½g	6	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
Unit Aircraft 1½g	5	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Unit Carbon (3)	2	65½	65½	65½	— ¾
Unit Corp	14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Unit Corp pf 1k	6	31½	31	31	
Unit Drug	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Unit Elec Coal	3	7	7	7	
Unit Fruit 1¾g	2	71¾	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅜
Unit Gas Imp .20a	18	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Unit Gas ImEDist	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
US Gypsum pf7 †	30	178	178	178	
US Hoffman Ma½a	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
US Pipe&Fdry (2)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
US Rubber ½g	6	41¼	41¼	41⅜	
US Rubber 1 pf 6g	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	
U S Sm R&M 2½g	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ½
US Real & Imp	1	2	2	2	
Utd Stores A	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
US Steel (3g)	11	53¼	53¼	53½	
Utd Stockyds .15e	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
US Tobacco (.60g)	1	24	24	24	
Univ Lab	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Van Raalte (1g)	1	34	34	34	+1
Van Norm M †⅓g	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
Vic Chem Wks ½g	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
Va Care Chem	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Va-C Chem 6pf 3k	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
Va El&P 5¢pf6 †	0	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ ¾
Waldorf Sys (1)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Walker H G&W h4	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Walworth Co .30g	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Warner Bros Pict	8	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
Warren Fdy&P½g	1	27	27

Financial News and Comment

Coach Riders In April Total 38½ Millions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's class I steam railroads hauled nearly 38,500,000 paying customers in coaches during April, the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) disclosed.

The revenue was $73,606,082, an increase of 142.2 per cent over the same month of 1942, when coach riders paid $31,220,346.

The number of coach travelers increased 74.1 per cent over the 22,000,000 carried in April of 1942, the ICC's Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics reported.

Passengers using parlor and sleeping cars increased 44.7 per cent, from 3,323,649 in April, 1942, to 4,808,617 in April, 1943.

The luxury travel netted the 127 reporting carriers $47,844,341 in April, 1943, compared to $30,818,292 in 1942, an increase of 55.2 per cent.

Western district lines took in $25,881,557 last April from their coach business, an increase of 247.9 per cent over April, 1942. Parlor and sleeping car users paid in $23,944,278 in the western district, an increase of 83.7 per cent.

In the eastern district, coach traffic was up 74.1 per cent and parlor and sleeping car revenue rose 44.7 per cent.

In the Pocahontas region of the southern district, coach revenue rose 155.3 per cent in April, 1943, over April, 1942, and parlor and sleeping car business was improved 23.3 per cent.

In the balance of the southern region coach revenue rose 176.8 per cent in April above the previous year's levels, and parlor and sleeping car business was 55 per cent better in revenue.

For the first four months of 1943, the nation's class I railroads took in $269,491,409 from coach passengers, an increase of 146.8 per cent over the same period of 1942. Sleeping and parlor car passengers paid in $180,151,212 or 63.7 per cent more money for the luxury travel in the same month.

U. S. Second Quarter Exports Up 40 P. C.; Imports Rise 18 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reflecting improved shipping conditions, second quarter exports increased 40 per cent and imports 18 per cent above the first three-months period of this year, the Commerce Department reported.

In the first six months of the year, exports aggregated $5,488,000,000—largest for a comparable period in the history of the country and a 57 per cent increase above the $3,490,000,000 value of exports during the first half of 1942.

June exports of $1,004,000,000 were down 6 per cent from the May figure of $1,069,000,000 but were 55 per cent above the June 1942 total of $648,000,000. Totals for both years exclude shipments to the armed forces abroad but include lend-lease goods shipped to the United Nations.

June imports amounted to $302,000,000, a 7 per cent gain over May's $281,000,000 and 40 per cent above the $215,000,000 for June 1942. The total for the first half of this year was $1,552,000,000, 9 per cent above the same period of last year.

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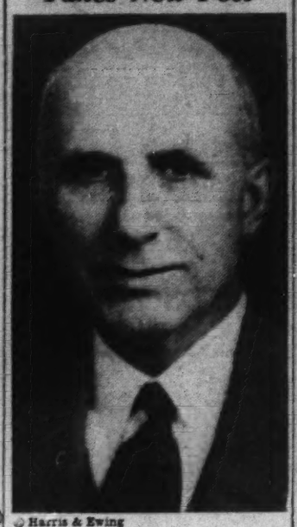
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Elliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10

Takes New Post



Harris & Ewing

John W. Nickerson

The War Production Board has created a management consultant division to work with the labor production office in seeking ways to increase war production through better industrial relations and improved management practices. The division is headed by John W. Nickerson, Manchester, Conn., who has been with WPB since February, 1942.

Consumer Told To Expect Cut In Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cautioning civilians to expect a "continuing drop" in consumer goods and services during the war, the Office of Civilian Requirements (OCR) handed the War Production Board (WPB) a tentative program for production of what it regards as enough necessities to keep the civilian economy functioning adequately.

Arthur D. Whiteside, OCR director and vice-chairman of WPB, did not make public the kind and quantities of goods to be manufactured, but outlined the general policies which governed the decisions.

The OCR recommendations next will go before the WPB requirements committee.

The principal points of policy included:

"We must insure that all minimum essential civilian requirements are met and in addition that all national resources above that level, which cannot be employed effectively to meet our military and foreign policy needs, are utilized to supply civilians.

"Supplies for civilians will be considered to be at the minimum essential level for any product or service when further reduction would impair civilian health, morale or working efficiency or the national economic structure beyond what is justified by the prospective gain to the war through release or resources.

"Adequate repair parts, replacement parts and labor must be made available to maintain existing essential equipment in the hands of civilians in operating conditions.

"The distributive and service trades must be maintained.

"The need of such groups as new families, infants and children, workers with special requirements and rapidly-growing communities will receive particular consideration.

"Small business concerns will be utilized to the fullest extent practicable in the production and distribution of civilian goods and services.

"Every effort will be made to economize the use of resources and to conserve the goods now in civilian hands."

Another New High For Power Output

NEW YORK (AP)—A fourth consecutive record was set last week in electric power production, the Edison Electric Institute report showed, with a total output of 4,240,638,000 kilowatt - hours against the previous week's record total of 4,226,705,000 kilowatt-hours.

The latest generator output, for the week ended Aug. 7, compared with 3,637,070,000 kilowatt-hours in the comparable week of 1942 and 3,233,242,000 in the corresponding 1941 week.

Compared with the 1942 week, the increase was 16.6 per cent for the country as a whole.

Missouri Utility, Officer Get Maximum Penalty

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The United States Eighth District Circuit Court of appeals has upheld the conviction of the Union Electric Company of Missouri and its former head, Louis H. Egan, found guilty by a federal court jury on Feb. 22, 1942, of conspiring to violate the corrupt practices section of the Holding Company Act.

In a six-week trial the Government produced evidence to show that the company built up a $591,000 "political slush fund" during the 1930's and disbursed at least part of the money to public officials, politicians and political candidates for offices ranging from governor to constable.

U. S. District Judge George H. Moore assessed the maximum penalties, fining the company $10,000 on each of eight counts and sentencing Mr. Egan to two years in prison and fining him $10,000.

Will Vast Debt, Aid to Nations Force Devaluation of Dollar?

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

One of our subscribers, writing from Duluth, Minn., takes exception to a statement made in this column on June 28 to the effect that payment of the internal debt of the United States should not be made by the process of devaluation of the dollar. He says: "I'm afraid that I don't agree with you. At least some $300-odd million, if not more, have already been written off by this process, and without a financial ripple. With world currencies depreciated as they will all be at the close of the war, with the world desperately in need of the goods we alone can supply, aren't we going to have to devalue again before they can buy American dollars with which to pay for the goods? Or are we going to give them the goods?"

The devaluation of the dollar as favored by our correspondent is, of course, currency dilution, and presupposes little faith in the integrity of the present money system or in the ability of our leaders to steer a steady course between the rocks of a loose fiscal policy on one side and the reefs of savage deflation on the other.

Not So Successful Expedient

Already, this country has had one experience with dollar devaluation, a New Deal expedient which sliced the gold value of the money unit to 59 cents on the presumption that it would work some kind of economic benefit. The Administration was led to believe that by juggling the price of gold, it could raise or lower the price of commodities, and so affect the cost of living in more or less direct ratio. But the presumption was false and the desired end was not attained.

Congress showed its convictions as to cheapened money when last April it took away the power of the President to further devalue the dollar by 9 cents to 50 cents. The Treasury wanted to see the President retain this power as a sort of club in the closet after the war, on the supposition that a currency or trade war was a possibility, but it was pointed out that a 20 per cent club was of little value as against, say, the 100 per cent club that could be wielded by Stalin. The argument against extending the devaluation power was clinched when Senator Taft told Secretary Morgenthau that it didn't make sense to ask the public to buy $13 billion of bonds (Second War Loan) and at the same time ask for power to devalue the bonds they were asked to buy.

It is hardly possible to talk about dollar value, foreign trade, or currency stabilization without bringing in a discussion of gold, and that could be a topic of almost endless argument. The world has seen numerous attempts to fix prices, to prevent trade maladjustments, to equalize purchasing power, etc., all of them endeavors to achieve some sort of stabilization in an insecure and changing world. Implementing many of these attempts has been the manipulation of the currency, known in late years as adherence to a managed paper money standard.

Managed Currencies

The characteristics of managed currencies are that they are influenced by political considerations, that they lend themselves more readily to speculation, that in time they lose their value and that they tend to retard foreign trade. They do not have the indispensable virtue which Ricardo back in 1816 says money should have, namely anchorage to a stable standard, and the supply of which "must be controlled by the automatic processes of trade and not by the dictates of a government."

This writer supports the proposition that the gold standard or some modification of it is preferable to a managed or paper money standard and that by reverting to a freer use of gold than now permissible, a greater degree of enterprise and enhanced confidence in the currencies with such backing will ensue. If the whole world could again have the same monetary base—gold—then foreign exchanges could have again a relative fixed relationship and commodity prices everywhere would follow the value of gold. There would be a certain degree of management, of course, but this would not affect the inherent automatic control assumed by the yellow metal.

The assumption by our Duluth correspondent that the dollar will have to be devalued and by so much repudiate the national debt is acquiesence in the soft economy theory that these self-imposed burdens need not be courageously met and paid in dollars of approximately current value. Devaluing the dollar will certainly not be keeping faith with those who have relied on the Government to repay its obligations in honest dollars. It is like the action of an individual who though possessed of means takes advantage of the poor debtor's law through a technicality.

What Is Honest Money?

Honest money is the kind that Winston Churchill spoke of some time ago as having a purchasing value when repaid equal, so far as it lay in the power of the government to effectuate it, to that when the money was borrowed. If the government does not do everything in its power to keep prices and wages from rising, then it will be guilty of a policy which cheats all those with stationary income, all pensioners and all holders of insurance policies and war bonds.

To say that in order to prevent the inequity of devaluation the government should, consistent with fairly full employment, seek to balance the budget as soon after the war as possible is, of course, the expression of a hope—not the conviction that it will surely take place. To reduce the debt whenever prosperous years make it feasible is even more commendable. But it takes courage and self-denial to do it. Courage the populace undoubtedly has. But self-denial is alien to political entities. The pull is all the other way. The tendency will be to refund and refund.

A debt of $300 or $350 billion will require interest payments of possibly $7 billion and this in conjunction with other government needs may mean the imposition of taxes that will take 25 per cent of the national income for years to come. Such a tax load is probably bearable if the national income holds above $130 or $140 billion.

If this generation isn't willing to pull in its belt to reduce the debt what hope is there that succeeding ones will face probable deflation to accomplish it?

World Currency Scheme

Our critic thinks devaluation necessary to permit other nationals to buy from America. But that hardly seems necessary. It certainly is not in the agenda of the experts seeking to resolve the differences in the British and American currency stabilization plans. The idea is to seek external stabilization of currencies and extend credit to countries needing it. Such credit or loans would be subject to limitations, and would seem to require domestic financial and economic policies consistent with the objectives of the general scheme.

It seems to the writer that the United States is going to apply common sense in dealing with needy countries where destitute peoples lack food and other essentials. This nation has already indicated its policy. It has displayed no niggardliness, but is exemplifying the characteristics of a Christian nation. There is no tendency to haggle when devastated cities need sustenance.

Later, after order has been restored and the processes of trade and industry again are approaching normal, there will arise the question of paying for the goods, as our correspondent says. "Or will we give them the goods," he asks. We will not give them the goods. That would only pauperize them. Selfrespect requires that they pay, and they will pay in goods, provided we have the good sense to lower or eliminate tariffs so as to accept imports.

A diligent people, aided by credits, and functioning with a currency tied to gold, will surely produce goods that will be saleable abroad. If they receive a loan, say of American gold, they could pay for it and make this gold their own, by exporting more than they import. Or the same thing would be true of bancor or unitas credits.

Of course, we are shipping untold quantities of material overseas today under Lend-Lease. We may not get paid for it. So long as we are partners in common enterprise, do we want to be paid for it? When the war stops, then Lend-Lease may take on a different character. Let us recognize that payment now or in the near future is unlikely. That becomes clear when we ask ourselves what kind of goods we would take in payment which the debtor could offer.

In sum, then, the answer to our correspondent's comment is that devaluation is undesirable, that it would be an act dictated by expediency rather than long-term benefits, that it would lead to competitive depreciation in currencies and so defeat itself, and that it would tend to destroy confidence in the integrity of government and in the soundness of money. It would run counter to the plans now envisioned to build up a stabilized world currency order.

Railroad Revenues Increase Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The operating revenues which class I railroads derived from hauling passengers last year were almost exactly double the amount received in 1941, an Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) report disclosed. The jump was from $514,687,031 to $1,028,185,625.

Revenue from freight, mail, express and miscellaneous sources mounted, too, but so did taxes and operating expenses. Freight revenue increased from $4,447,568,333 to $5,944,742,473, and total operating revenues from $5,346,699,998 in 1941 to $7,466,227,054 in 1942.

Operating expenses were $4,601,429,943 last year, compared with $3,664,232,235 in 1941. Railway tax accruals increased from $547,230,070 to $1,202,443,297.

The report said the total net income of the railways in 1942 was $958,660,655. The previous year it was $501,393,076.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Braves Win On Nieman's Long Homer

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

You have heard, no doubt, of that fictional baseball character, Elmer the Great. Well, he had nothing on Elmer "Butch" Nieman, rookie left fielder of the Boston Braves. Four times within a week Casey Stengel's Elmer has written story-book finishes to Braves' victories and early today the Braves were just half a game out of fifth place in the National League.

Nieman's unusual streak began a week ago today, in Brooklyn. His home run in the ninth inning with two mates on base beat the Dodgers, 7-4. The following afternoon his ninth-inning double drove in the winning run in a 5-4 triumph. Then, on Thursday, it was his triple at Braves Feld which defeated the Cubs in the 12th inning.

Off Passeau

Yesterday Nieman added another chapter to his sensational mid-August story when, with Chuck Workman on second base in the last of the tenth and the Braves behind, 4-3, he clouted a ball over the distant barrier in right-center field. It was his third home run of the season, his third hit of the day and his sixth safety in the series with the Cubs. What made it more romantic from a Braves' standpoint was the fact that the four-bagger came off Claude Passeau, who previously had beaten our side five times.

Thus, the Braves continue their improved pace and move slowly toward the upper half of the standing. They have now won seven of their last eight starts and 11 of the most recent 16. Not even the Cardinals have matched that pace.

Tomorrow the Braves open a five-game series with the tough Pittsburgh Pirates and there is a chance that Rip Sewell, winner of 17 games, will pitch one half of the double-header. However, it may be that Manager Frankie Frisch will not use him until Monday's single. Sewell worked on Wednesday at Philadelphia and has been getting four full days of rest between starts.

Tobin, Barrett

The Pirates this morning were in a second-place tie with the Reds. Frisch may not be thinking about the pennant, except in his dreams, but he does expect to finish second. If he does, he should buy Sewell a new hat, or something.

The Braves have been bad news for Frisch. In 15 starts this year, Stengel has come up with nine victories. Very likely he will pitch Jim Tobin and Red Barrett in the twin bill tomorrow.

Tex Hughson returned to the firing line yesterday at Chicago, but the Red Sox were beaten, 3-2, on Tom Turner's two-run homer. It was the Texan's first appearance since July 30, when he was struck on the right thumb with a line drive. Given better support from the attack, he would have had his 12th win, instead of his eighth defeat. In this game, Tony Lupien hit his fourth home run, with Skeeter Newsome on base. Joe Cronin delivered his 14th pinch hit, raising his emergency hitting average to .467 and his all-over mark to a good .308.

* * *

By getting a pinch hit also, Roy Partee boosted his average to a fine .303.

* * *

The Red Sox tomorrow play two games in St. Louis.

* * *

Cronin shook up his outfield yesterday, giving the veteran Pete Fox a much-needed rest. Metkovich moved to right field, Culberson to center and Lazor played left, going hitless.

Wisconsin, with a much poorer team this fall, will play Purdue, Northwestern, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Notre Dame, Camp Grant, and Marquette.

Buccaneers' Best —By Pap'

Rip SEWELL
—PITTSBURGH'S ACE MOUND MARVEL!!
BATTER LOOK SEE HIM NEVER!
HE HAS AT LONG LAST COME INTO HIS OWN AS ONE OF THE BEST MUDDLERS IN THE BIG SHOW!
I LIKE TO BE USEFUL
IT SEEMS TO HAVE
HIS SLOW BALL IS THE MOST TANTALIZING PITCH NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTERS HAVE TO FACE
WHEN SEATTLE, HE PITCHED, ACTED AS TRAINER, AND MANAGED THE CLUB FOR A SPELL
PAP

Those long years of service in Double-A baseball finally are paying dividends for Rip Sewell. The Pirates' big right-hander is having the best season of his career. Last year Rip won 17, and if he continues his current pace, he should top that figure by more than enough to put him in the charmed circle of 20-game winners.

Sewell bounced around quite a bit before he was brought up by the Pirates in the spring of 1939. There was a time when he was with Seattle that Rip doubled as pitcher-trainer of the team. When Doc Schacht left the team to take up a post with the White Sox, Sewell, after a bit of schooling by Schacht, took over the trainer's role for the remainder of the season. In addition, he managed the team for a spell while the club's pilot was ill.

Sewell's stock in trade is his bafling change of pace. Rip has a slow ball that is so slow that it seems to hang in front of the batters. It's the slowest slow-ball in the big league and comes floating some 12 to 15 feet in the air. It throws batters off in their timing and more often than not causes them to pop up.

Ryder Cup Golf Tournament Provided Plenty of Thrills

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Quite the liveliest golfing party of the season, that Ryder Cup Challenge match at Detroit. What with Leo Diegel protesting the inclusion of Alberserk Watrous and Frank Walsh on the Cup team; Joe Kirkwood going somewhat because Walter Hagen didn't name him for the team of challengers; Lieut. (j. g.) W. Lawson Little, Jr., arriving unexpectedly from Hutchinson, Kas., to strengthen the challengers; a driving contest that must have had thrills; 16,000 spectators for the two days; approximately $35,000 raised for the Red Cross and $139,000 worth of war bonds sold, and some scintillating play in both the four-ball and the singles, one might deduce that as a wartime affair, it was a huge success.

How the Cup team beat the Challengers in both four-ball and singles is known to all golf followers, through the nation-wide publicity accorded the event. Fewer readers may have seen on their favorite sporting page that in the driving contest Coast Guardsman Jimmy Thomson retained his place as head man of the long hitters, with a paste of 285 yards, but by the scanty margin of five yards over two of his chief rivals in that department, Lawson Little and Private Chick Harbert of Battle Creek.

All three of these swatters must have given the spectators some thrills in the match play. Jimmy Thomson, for example, hit his first drive out of bounds in the second round of the singles and then hit another that the natives declare they never saw equalled on that hole. Lawson Little, walloping Gene Sarazen in the singles, finished the morning round by almost holing his second shot on the par-5 18. Chick Harbert was home with a one-iron against the wind at the 230-yard 12 hole in one of his rounds in what Jimmy Demaret pronounced his best shot of the day.

Scoring in the singles matches was in decided contrast to a year ago, despite the war and lack of competition on the part of a number of the contestants. Never having visited the Plum Hollow course, where the match was played this year, I cannot give a personal appraisal of its scoring possibilities as compared with the Oakland Hills course at Birmingham, Mich., where it was played a year ago. At Oakland Hills, however, the only man who broke 70 in the singles was Lloyd Mangrum, with a 69; that is, for any completed round.

This time, at Plum Hollow, Byron Nelson had a 68 in his morning round against Willie Goggin, and Goggin a 69, each out in 32. Nelson, playing out the bye holes, had an afternoon 69. Harold McSpaden had a 69 in the morning against Buck White, and 34 to the turn in the afternoon. Gene Sarazen had an individual 68 in the four-ball play the first day. Lawson Little had a 68 his morning round with Sarazen in the singles.

One of the features of the play was that the veteran Walter Hagen, captain of the Challengers, had an individual 71 in the four-ball play, which got him plenty of pats on the back and verbal bouquets. Always quick on the mental trigger, Hagen remarked to one of his admirers: "You make me feel so good, guess I'll go out and get myself reprocessed, and try again next year."

Another feature was that Al Watrous had a morning 71 in his 9 and 8 victory over Bobby Cruickshank, and that 71 included a lost ball in the creek at the home hole, costing him a 6. Now it so happens that in an article in these columns prior to the cup match I felt like suggesting that if either the Cup team or the Challengers were shy a man, due to war uncertainties, they could not do better than call upon Watrous, both from his past record and present form.

The urge to boost Watrous, a professional whom I've always admired and looked upon as one of the greatest students of golf, as well as very fine player, arose from running across a recent item in the Detroit News about an "Al Watrous Day" at the Oakland Hills Golf Club in recognition of his 14th anniversary as pro at that club. There was a tournament, with 357 starters, a dinner attended by 600, and Watrous was the recipient of $2,500 in war bonds.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	67	33	.670	
Pittsburgh	54	49	.524	14½
Cincinnati	54	49	.524	14½
Brooklyn	54	50	.519	15
Philadelphia	50	56	.472	20
Boston	46	53	.465	20½
Chicago	47	56	.456	21½
New York	38	64	.372	30

Results Aug. 13

Boston 5, Chicago 4 (10 inns.).
All other games postponed.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	63	49	.618	
Cleveland	53	48	.525	9½
Washington	56	51	.523	9½
Detroit	52	49	.515	10½
Chicago	53	50	.515	10½
Boston	50	54	.481	14
St. Louis	45	56	.446	17½
Philadelphia	40	65	.381	24½

Results Aug. 13

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Washington 11, Detroit 3.
New York 4, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 4.

BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
South at Braves Field STA. 5000

Chess

By Edgar W. Allen

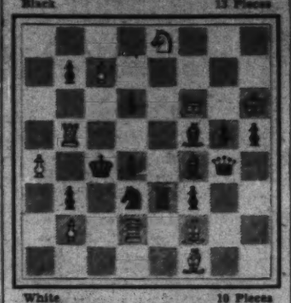
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 14, 1943

Problem No. 2584

By Geoffrey Mott-Smith, New York City

Black 13 Pieces



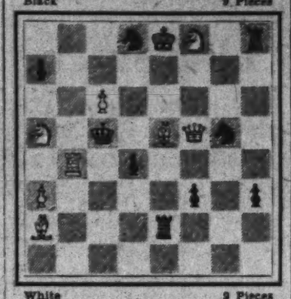
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2585

By A. J. Fink, San Francisco

Black 9 Pieces



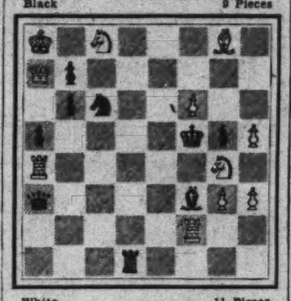
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2586

By Newman Guttman, Minneapolis, Minn.

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2581. Q-Kt3
No. 2582 Q-Q3
No. 2583 Kt-K3

Today's problems are revised versions of Monitor Problems Nos. 2833 (which had no solution), 2574 (which was cooked by B-Q84), and 2576 (which had no solution). Problem No. 2663 is corrected by George B. Spencer (who is the dean of American composers) by the addition of a white pawn at White's QB4.

Ventnor City Tourney

The co-winners were Anthony E. Santasiere, champion of the Marshall Chess Club, and Pfc. George Shainswit of the United States Medical Corps at Fort Dix and member of the Manhattan Chess Club. Both from the Bronx, they tied for first place with scores of 4¼-2½.

Santasiere survived without a loss. He defeated both of his chief rivals, Shainswit and Weaver W. Adams, and drew five games. Shainswit, on the other hand, drew only three, but won three outright. Adams also won three games, but lost two and drew two for a total score of 4-3.

Milton L. Hanauer, who won in 1939 and tied for first with Sidney Pernatein of Brooklyn the next year, was fourth. Jacob Levin of Philadelphia, first in 1941, finished in a triple tie with Edward S. Jackson, Jr., of New York, the national amateur champion, and Martin L. Stark of Washington, D. C. Not so far behind was Walter B. Suesman of Providence, R. I.

E. Lynas Wood, councilman in charge of the Municipal Pier, and I. F. Daily, president of the Ventnor City Chess Club, were on the tournament committee. Special prizes for meritorious play were awarded to Jackson and Suesman.

The Final Standing

Players	Won	Lost	Dr'n	Totals—Won	Lost
Santasiere	2	0	5	4½	2½
Shainswit	3	1	3	4½	2½
Adams	3	2	2	4	3
Hanauer	1	1	5	3½	3½
Jackson	2	3	2	3	4
Levin	1	3	1	3	4
Stark	2	3	2	3	4
Suesman	1	3	3	3½	4½

Catalan Opening

Shainswit White	Levin Black	Shainswit White	Levin Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 BxPch	K-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 R-Kt1	R-B7
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	28 P-K3	B-Kt7
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	29 B-B5	R-B8ch
5 Kt-KB3	PxP	30 RxR	BxR
6 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2	31 B-B3	BxP
7 Castles	Castles	32 BxRP	BxP
8 QxBP	P-B4	33 BxP	K-K2
9 PxP	KtxP	34 B-Q3	P-R3
10 Kt-B3	P-QR3	35 P-B4	K-B3
11 P-QKt4	P-QKt4	36 K-B3	P-Kt4
12 Q-Q4	Kt-Kt2	37 K-B3	PxP
13 P-QR3	Kt-Q3	38 KtPxP	B-Q3
14 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt3	39 K-Kt4	B-B4
15 B-Kt2	QxQ	40 P-R4	B-R6
16 BxQ	Kt-B5	41 P-R5ch	K-Kt3
17 Kt-K5	KtxKt	42 K-B3	B-Q7
18 BxKt	P-B3	43 P-B5	B-Kt4
19 B-B7	B-Q3	44 K-Kt4	K-B2
20 QR-Q	B-B3	45 B-B4ch	K-Kt2
21 KtxPch	BxKt	46 P-B6	B-Q
22 BxB	QR-B	47 P-R4	B-B2
23 R-Q7	R-B3	48 P-B6ch	K-B
24 BxKt	RxR	49 P-K6	B-Q
25 BxR	RxB	50 K-Kt6	Resigns

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	62	95	2	34	.304
Nieman	391	65	86	3	28	.270
Holmes	409	82	111	3	25	.271
Masi	144	15	38	2	19	.264
Farrell	30	5	12	0	6	.250
Workman	463	50	90	0	31	.246
Kluttz	142	16	35	0	16	.246
Wietelmann	340	25	85	0	21	.244
Barna	45	6	10	1	2	.222
Bass	195	20	45	5	22	.231
Bran	305	35	66	1	17	.216
Jonst	260	25	55	2	17	.188
Helsel	55	4	9	0	4	.164
Poland	97	6	13	0	7	.134

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	65	7	20	4	24	.308
Newsome	241	29	74	1	14	.308
Partee	211	23	64	0	23	.303
Fox	399	43	117	2	33	.293
Metkovich	122	14	35	3	15	.286
Culberson	265	32	75	3	29	.283
Doerr	414	55	111	13	54	.268
Lupien	414	47	102	4	36	.249
Tabor	386	37	94	3	36	.244
Lake	180	24	38	3	14	.211
Lazor	97	10	20	0	4	.206
Simmons	168	7	22	0	11	.204
Conroy	75	13	15	1	4	.200
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Andrews	0	14
Tobin	9	8	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	10	10	Odom	0	3
Javery	10	10	Martin	0	0
Salvo	2	2			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
O'Neill	1	0	Terry	6	6
Judd	10	6	Woods	2	2
Hughson	11	6	Dobson	3	8
Ryba	5	5	Newsome	0	10
Brown	6	2			

Dolph Camilli this year was taken out for a pinch hitter once, and benched in another game as a starter, both for the first time in his major league career.

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Per cut . . . 15 cents

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152 W 44th ST
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(Continued from previous page)

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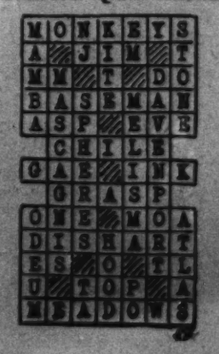

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"It's kind of a nuisance but then it saves paw's back a lot!"

He Made a Pipe Organ From Scrap!

Organ playing as a hobby carried Philip B. Clark, 13, of Schenectady to the heights of a boy's dream, the reward of being heard on the radio. He has made several public appearances, the most recent a broadcast from the Schenectady television studio of WRGB.

But it was not organ playing alone. It was the pioneering spirit of America that carried him on. You see, Philip did not have an organ, so he set to work to build one!

About a year ago, Philip got his idea—he would build his own organ. He wasted no time in dreaming about it, but set about at once to do something. He gathered together all the castaway organ parts he could find, and began his project. Not long ago he finished it, created from pieces of scrap.

It is a power-driven instrument which he plays almost entirely by ear. Of course, his organ does not display the precision and polish of a factory-made instrument. Part of the machine came from an old reed organ owned by a music school and cast aside last spring. Other scrap used was his mother's old vacuum cleaner, and material from the family attic.

The vacuum cleaner supplies the required compressed air, making the organ power-driven. All he has to do is throw a switch he installed on one side, and he has all the wind that is required. A foot treadle controls the volume. The organ, while not the kind a fashionable church might covet, nor yet be suitable for a Paramount Theater, fills a long-felt want in the youth's musical education.

Philip has a soaring ambition. He says his next instrument will be an electric organ, and judging by past performances, he'll have one, too, if he wants it badly enough.

From a Reader

In a recent Monitor I found in the "Daily Quotation" an inspiring little piece by the American actress, Charlotte Cushman:

"God conceived the world, that was poetry;
He formed it, that was sculpture;
He colored it, that was painting;
He peopled it with beings; that was grand, divine, eternal drama."

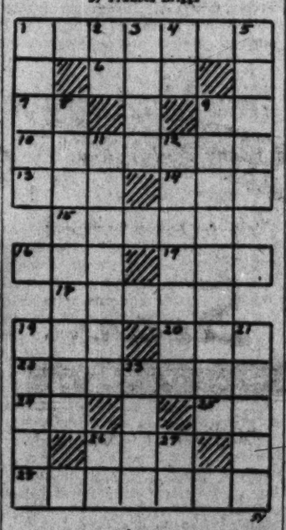
Without disturbing her idea, may I please add my own line, which came to me as I read it, as I think of music as an allied art to the others she mentioned.

"He praised it and blessed it; that was the 'music of the spheres'."

—D. E. R., Oakland, Calif.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What are the "four-handed" animals?
6—James Whitcomb Riley wrote "The Old Man and ——."
7—Millimeter (abbr.)
8—What is first of the syllables used in colonization?
10—What do you call any of certain playmates on a baseball team?
12—Small Egyptian snake.
14—What is first name of author of "Journey Among Warriors"?
15—What republic lies between Andes Mountains and Pacific Ocean?
16—How does Robert Burns often write "of"?
17—Writing Guild.
18—What do you call the reach of the arms?
19—What is the only number whose cube root equals its square root?
20—Extinct bird of New England.
22—What is surname of titular character in Barrie's "Little Minister"?
24—Floral ending.
25—Symbol for thallium is what?
26—Spinning toy.
28—In Shakespeare's poem, daisies, violets, lady-smocks, and cuckoo-buds paint what with delight?

Down
1—What is name of the tree cobra?
2—Where was James Fenimore Cooper born (abbr.)?
3—What is flown in air at end of a string?
4—What unit of measure is used for printed matter?
5—What is hard endosarc of a peach?
6—Whose opera is "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
9—Who is author of "The Valley of Decision"?
11—What are stimulus bodies?
13—What do you call a piece of melody?
15—What is singular of "odes"?
21—Quotation of maps is what?
23—What English poet wrote "Bianca's Dream"?
26—Symbol for tantalum is what?
27—What river drains the famous Lake Como?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Quotation

Give no bounties: make equal laws; secure life and prosperity and you need not give alms.—EMERSON

'I Record only the Sunny Hours'

'Adopted' Sons

Los Angeles

Almost a year ago Mr. and Mrs. R. invited a soldier, attending their church for the first time, to join them at their home for dinner. For the duration of his stay at a near-by Air Forces technical school they had him return whenever possible, assigned to him the room vacated by their son, and accorded to him such pleasant and complete hospitality that even the dog and cat soon accepted him as one of the family. When this soldier's course of study was completed and he was shipped to another assignment in a distant state, Mr. and Mrs. R. "adopted" another soldier. He also was told to make their house his "second home." At this writing, exactly one year since their own son left a near-by encampment for Asiatic service, they have accorded six boys, each hundreds or thousands of miles from his own home environment, the privilege of enjoying a bit of "family" life in their few hours away from their duties.—Cpl. H. F. B.

In Lighter Vein

Had An Answer

Curious One: "Why do sailors wear such loose-fitting uniforms?"

Sailor: "Oh, that's to allow for shrinkage when we fall overboard."

True Story

Among the casualties on the home front in this war are the tempers of small-town editors who find it necessary to draft High School boys to replace printers, some gone into the armed forces, others to better-paying jobs.

One of these neophytes was setting ads in the office of Somerset (Pa.) American the other day. The copy called for "½-inch of white space all around."

"What's white space?" asked the pseudo-printer of the plant superintendent, who took the count, almost.—Editor & Publisher.

Official U. S. Navy

Meet Scuttlebutt!

He was just nine weeks old when he was assigned to his first station—aboard a minesweeper in the San Diego area. However, beware of that innocent and woeful expression. Rumor has it that he's already been in the ship's brig for absenteeism. It seems he chased a cat out of the military compound and failed to come back within a reasonable time.

A Verse for Today . . .

Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therin.
MARK 10:15

Brevities

Scanian in Buffalo News: In the last war, restaurant patrons were urged to clean their plates. In this war, so small are the portions served, the plates are practically clean when they begin eating.

Punch: A famous American radio comedian visiting this country when welcomed by British entertainers said he felt quite at home here. He should be—among all his own jokes.

Daily Anecdote

Stumbling Block

A few years ago, when Fascism was still in the ascendancy, an Italian officer attending a luncheon at the opening of the Italian Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition was boasting about the Fascist successes.

"Our Duce," he said, "ordered us to take Ethiopia, and we took it in the face of fifty-one nations determined to destroy us. He told us to take the Iron Ring around Bilbao; the next morning it was ours.

"We have eight million bayonets—nothing can stop us. Let us be frank about it: if the Duce ordered his army to march into France tomorrow, what really could stop us?"

All were shocked into an embarrassed silence, except for a little Frenchman seated near the foot of the table.

"Monsieur seems to forget the French Custom Service," he remarked.

NEWS ITEM—

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE MILK BOTTLE PLAYED WITH A LEAD PENCIL HAS MADE ITS DEBUT WITH THE BOSTON SYMPHONY

NO, NO, PIETRO! YOU DON'T PLAY IT WITH A STRAW!
SSSUTTT SSTTT
H-M-M! SYMPHONIC TALENT
LA BELLE JUNK EMPORIUM SECOND-HAND BOTTLES
BING BONG
NO, DIMITRI! EVEN IF THE AUDIENCE DOES HISS
THEY HAVE MUSICAL MILK BOTTLES OVER AT THE SYMPHONY... CAN'T YOU PUT A NEW TUNE IN THOSE SQUEAKY WHEELS?
MILK
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Helps the Laundry Situation*

By Le Pelley

HERE GOES NOTHING!! I GUESS I BEAT BUDDY IN THIS TIME!
SPLASH
HELLO!
GOOD-NIGHT. HOW DID YOU GET IN SO QUICKLY?
I WAS JUST A WEE BIT ABSENT-MINDED
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Blackie's Doubtful*

By Rodgers

What's up?" I asked Blackie as soon as he was safely settled in my dog house-
"I've been trying to help you but as far as I can see I've succeeded only in getting myself into a mess!" he sighed-
"Oh, I would'nt say that!" I wagged. "You've succeeded in keeping the crows out of the cornfield for three whole days-"
"And what's more, you've persuaded ol' Jerry that crows aren't quite as black as he thought," I told him-
"That's something I suppose," Blackie cawed rather doubtfully.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Taps*

By The Hagers

Said Aunt Matilda, "Claudette's beau Should know it's late, and time to go."
"What does one do in that event?" "You'll see," and in Matilda went.
She wound the clock, and loudly cried, "The empty milk jugs set outside!"
The front door banged. Quiet prevailed. "An old trick—but it hasn't failed."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Pravda Editorial

Yesterday this newspaper reprinted the text of Pravda's much-discussed but previously only partially reported editorial complaining of the absence of a second land front as conceived in Moscow. It seems to us more than ever necessary that the peoples who are fighting in alliance with the Russian people should know as fully as possible what the Russian masses are thinking and reading about the Anglo-American war effort. On an appreciation of, or a critical attitude toward, that effort the post-war temper of the leading United Nations may largely depend.

One may be tempted to argue that this fact works both ways. But the further fact is that the Russian contribution to the destruction of Nazi military power is much more obvious than that of Britain and America. It is easier to understand the figures on the number of German divisions tied up on the Russian front, as cited in the Pravda article, than to grasp the significance of the Battle of the Atlantic and the air war over Germany. And it is inevitable, in the circumstances, that the immobilizing of much of Japan's striking power should receive no mention in the Russian statement. Russia and Japan are technically at peace with one another.

Another point on which much more understanding is needed—and might be reached in a frank meeting among the leaders of the United States, Britain and Russia—is the limitations imposed by transport problems on Anglo-American efforts toward a huge second front. States which base their power on land forces usually have an incomplete concept of the problems of warfare involving vast sea-borne operations.

For example, Pravda, while recognizing that the aid received is considerable, argues that the figures on American shipbuilding, plus the Tunisian and Sicilian operations, show that transportation difficulties are not an adequate excuse for Allied delays. Yet Pravda itself points that these operations engaged an enemy force perhaps less than a tenth of that ranged on the Russian front. Obviously what the Russians are asking for is something incomparably bigger, and it is in this fact that the Allies find transportation still a serious problem, even though their shipyards are producing at spectacular rates.

The cycles of renewed hope and disappointment over the second front, as reflected in the Pravda editorial, go far to explain the expressed impatience of the Russians with their Allies. We should not assume that such impatience is simply the product of the imagination of Nazi propagandists. It will be better to face it as a fact. And Pravda's belief that a second front now would shorten the war is shared by Russia's allies. Should the Quebec conference produce an answer to the second front question so much the better. If not, it is one that needs exhaustive discussion soon among the leaders of the three key United Nations.

Trader Horn at War

Some people, it is said, will work for neither love nor money. Among them are the natives of the South Pacific islands. They won't work for money, certainly. That has no value to them, but they will labor long and eagerly for a piece of junk jewelry, a pair of noisy shoes, or a bar of chocolate.

Money was no incentive to the native in Africa who hired out as a servant to four American fliers for an old blue denim hat. In Casablanca, an American official found a pocketful of chocolate squares more useful than money for tips.

Natives of the South Pacific have no use for change or bills, but find a pair of squeaky American shoes a tempting prize in exchange for goods and services. Non-squeaking shoes are not acceptable.

In many cities, junk jewelry has been collected to be sent to the armed forces in remote outposts, where trinkets of this type will persuade natives to transport wounded men, carry supplies and munitions, and perform other tasks which they would not consider worth the effort for money.

We may be tempted to smile at this from our civilized perch. That is, until we stop to recall that America's pioneers and the British who settled colonies in Asia and Africa and Australia indulged in a good bit of plain and fancy trading in days gone by, and their exchanges were equally amusing as these today. In fact, there is still a lot of odd swapping going on. Indeed, doesn't it take more than mere money to buy meat?

Casualties

A recent report of a landing of an entire division on Sicily at a cost of very few must have heartened relatives and friends of fighting men.

Such a report does not mean that the war can be fought from this point onward with little risk. It does not suggest that any relaxation of effort can be consistent with our determination to achieve victory. It does not exempt anyone from the demand that he or she be ever ready for sacrifice. But it does show that predictions of overwhelming tragedy can be as unfounded as over-confidence or complacency when righteous purposes are being served.

High officials have felt it necessary, from time to time, to warn the American public that the war is still no picnic. Particularly as military news improved it has seemed advisable to "tone down" a too airy optimism. The unity that national danger produces does not easily maintain itself when crisis seems to be passing. Therefore in the midst of news of successful operations on many fronts, warning of high casualties-to-come have, from the best of motives, frequently been sounded.

Men and women who are doing their utmost to win this war, however, need not accept the suggestions that large-scale tragedy is inevitable. If their own attitude toward the war is unflinching, cheerful, and actively constructive, they have a right to believe that victory can be won at smaller cost in human life than anyone now can foresee.

They even have a duty to believe this and to pray for it. Jesus linked believing and praying when he said "What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Many so prayed for the result that President Roosevelt announced in his radio address on July 28: "The meticulous care with which the operation in Sicily was planned has paid dividends. For our casualties in men, ships and matériel have been low—in fact, far below our estimate."

Competitive Bidding for Bonds

After remaining quiescent for some time, the subject of competitive bids for railroad securities is again to be weighed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The current situation has its genesis in two recent proposed sales of securities (those of the Erie Railroad and of the Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit, the latter a subsidiary of Pennsylvania Railroad).

Two "independent" banking-houses objected because the issues were awarded to the regular bankers of these railways, without calling for bids by all banking houses which might be interested. The assertion was made that the railroads could have obtained better prices, through calling for bids, than by awarding them by private sale.

Numerous factors are involved and no judgment can be made offhand. Circumstances vary not only with each issue, but the conditions of various roads differ, and the prevailing market conditions also are a factor. It has been proved, however, that better prices could have been secured by the railways in some instances in the past had they given competing firms a chance to bid. The contention is made on the other hand, and with some merit, that bankers who handle a road's financial affairs over a period of years render their aid in bad times as well as in good ones, and hence, such houses are entitled to primary consideration. The fact remains, nevertheless, that virtually all of the financing for major railroads has been handled for many years by two or three houses. For years, an unwritten rule has obtained in "the Street" that this road was a "Morgan road" or the other was a "Kuhn Loeb railway," so close had been the association between various roads and these bankers.

That further ventilation of all aspects of the situation will benefit all concerned seems well grounded. The railroads are not so rich that they can afford to lose even small sums, by paying even as little as ¼ of 1 per cent more for a proposed issue, than would be likely were they to call for bids from several houses. The Commission is acting wisely in investigating the subject again.

What about an official international anti-war organization with delegates on straight salary? Old-fashioned diplomacy didn't seem to get results on peace work.

One of the nicest things the milliners have done is to make hats that don't look like hats, but merely like flowers in the hair.

The Bookshelf

From Libuše to Beneš

Five years ago, the then British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, referred to Czechoslovakia as "that far-away country" in which a quarrel was going on "between people of whom we know nothing."

No Prime Minister of any country could make a similar statement today. Events of the last five years have brought home to practically all nations some of the basic facts, not only about Czechoslovakia's geographic position, but also about her history, the character of her people, her achievements in the past, her aspirations for the future.

Yet there are still many misunderstandings to be cleared up and many superficial views to be corrected. In this task, S. Harrison Thomson's book, CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN EUROPEAN HISTORY (Princeton University Press. $3.75), may prove a useful guide. The author, who is editor of the Journal for Central European Affairs, displays a thorough knowledge of early and modern Slavic history. Occasionally, his sympathy with the Czechoslovak people and some of their representatives gets the better of his scholarly judgment. Though reliable on the whole, he distributes light and shadows not entirely impartially.

Of particular interest are the many parallels between long past and most recent history which the author uncovered. It is startling to learn that, in the thirteenth century, the refusal of the Poles to make common cause with their Czech cousins against German aggression was one of the reasons why Bohemia and Moravia lost their independence. Or that, 320 years ago, the promised English support against the Hapsburgs materialized in the form of a Runciman delegation instead of troops. It is also revealing to discover that the Nazi resolve to destroy the educational facilities of conquered nations, because ignorant persons are more easily kept in line, was developed by the Hungarians in their 900-year dealings with the Slovaks.

To American readers, European history must appear a hopelessly entangled maze. Yet it is worth while to try to unravel it and to trace one of its strands through the centuries. In concentrating on the Czechoslovakian "strand," from legendary Princess Libuše to Dr. Eduard Beneš, one is sure to find all the elements that will have to be used, as well as those that will have to be avoided, in the building of a better Europe.

E. S. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

Prayer on Capitol Hill

With a view to finding some solution of these basic problems since last January, a small group of interested lawmakers has been holding breakfast "prayer meetings" on Wednesday mornings in the Senate Restaurant. It is strange indeed to observe these veterans of many Congressional hearings who have probed the minds of many witnesses about banking, agriculture, labor, inflation, production and scores of other controversial matters, put themselves on the stand to ask how they may submit to divine guidance so as to do their full share in leading this generation out of its confusion. At a recent meeting, Senator Wiley of Wisconsin who presided bade his colleagues bow in prayer saying, "We are seeking light for ourselves," and Senator Willis of Indiana in his statement that "Christian teachings are the only hope of solving our domestic problems," expressed what Senators and Representatives of different political parties and denominations felt. . . .

Prayer meetings on Capitol Hill! There is news for you. And it is assuring news, too, when its attendants are the nation's lawmakers who preface the day's work of enacting legislation in the united prayer that the ancient codes of Jehovah may command their obedience, and the law of kindness as exemplified by Christ may govern their conduct.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

And His Coupons Are Running Short!

Islands Along the Way

North . . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Since that day when the news of the assault upon Pearl Harbor dissipated the last hope that the Western World might in some way escape actual participation in this present war, we have all become more than ever conscious of the strategic importance of islands, large and small. Their names have been indelibly impressed on our memories. Mere dots in the oceans have become necessary steppingstones along a tortuous course which is clearly marked by the necessities imposed by human ingenuity.

Those of us who must accept the appraisals of experts in the crafts of warfare may sometimes be inclined to disregard the reiterated warnings to discount the optimistic hope that the war against the Axis may soon be won. But even those most sanguine take a definitely realistic view of the war in the Pacific. The temptation, quite naturally, is to regard the war against Japan as a separate war in which victory must be won, if won quickly, by American ships, and American men and women.

Hence, the islands along the way have suddenly become of new and greater importance. Recently become the strongholds of crafty and designing exploiters of a heathen philosophy and a barbarian code, they must be made the outposts and places of refuge, not of the proponents of some new and fantastic order, but of the defenders of that which has been tested and established. And so we come to place a new and true evaluation upon these island outposts. Today, not vainly but hopefully, we see them as possible places of refuge for brave but hapless soldiers and sailors counted among the missing, but who, by some providential interposition, may be safe and sound and anxious to resume their places along the thin line stretching into the setting sun.

In the inspiring hope of new tomorrows when peace shall again come, we build, at least in thought, new horizons beyond the islands of safety and asylum, which firmer faith and better understanding may establish. We do not count this a mere possibility, because in our own experiences we have seen the method and the processes tested and proved. We all have our islands of memory and our islands awaiting hopeful adventure. These are the steppingstones which mark our progress and define the way forward.

Theorists and philosophizing commentators have, both before and since the outbreak of the present world holocaust, sought to place the responsibility for Nazi and Fascist aggression upon the shoulders of those whom they accuse of blindly failing to make aggressive warfare impossible. It is not difficult to point to alleged failures, but not at all easy to define and implement the course proposed. All along the way there are shoals and islands, some of the latter barren and forbidding, and some infested with the followers of political doctrines and heresies which teach a creed which does not conform to the simpler thesis of brotherhood.

Today we reluctantly confess that the world has failed to discover, or at least to utilize, any means or method other than war to momentarily readjust the balance of power between the islands of divergent thought and conflicting ambitions and purposes. It is even declared that the former great conflict was not sufficiently destructive to effect a cure or to firmly establish the balance of power.

As the circumference of the circle embracing our island empire seems to shrink as it is spanned and measured by bigger ships, larger guns, and swifter planes, the necessity is impressed of discovering, and of following, new paths of peace. No people realize this more clearly than those of the countries now united in the defense of freedom and democracy. Victory is gained in war only at a progressively higher price. The cost of any future war will be greater than that of the present, both in human suffering and in dollars and pounds and rubles. War is no longer the sport of kings or dictators. It can be prevented only by those not too proud to fight, by those wise enough to make war not only undesirable, but impossible.

Tilting Against the Air Giants

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

America's domestic airlines are showing a serious determination to cut themselves a slice of the postwar global air transport pie. A week ago, this column discussed America's national role in the postwar scramble by air-powerful nations to stake out sky highways to the four corners of the earth. How do the domestic airlines of the United States propose to insert themselves into this picture of earth-circling operations?

The formulae for participation are by no means decided, but even now several among the score of domestic concerns are commencing to mobilize plans of operation and file applications for postwar routes from Boston to Moscow, Chicago to Java, and from New York to other far places. Meanwhile, governmental policy toward these aspirations is being debated in and out of Congress.

Shall the United States, it is asked, follow the lead of other governments and organize a State-subsidized and State-controlled international air line on the pattern of Air France or the German Lufthansa? Or shall the domestic lines, bursting their continental bonds, launch out individually?

As an alternative and compromise, shall Washington extend subsidies and support to a limited number of independent American airlines or possibly to a single American global giant, combining the strength of all domestic lines wishing to participate?

Before the war, only Pan American Airways operated outside the United States, pioneering its Latin-American network and its clipper services to Asia and Europe with a tail wind of strong governmental support. Now American Export Lines has a trans-Atlantic service, and since the war started several domestic companies have whetted their taste for global operations by flying cargo and personnel overseas for the Army.

Plenty of debate is expected before a settled policy is reached. United States airline officials point to A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State and a firm believer in governmental control of postwar ventures, as exerting a strong influence today in favor of the proposition that the United States enter one single Government-owned airline in the postwar race. Naturally, the airline officials don't like this proposition. Some fear there is a plot afoot to take over the Army's Air Transport Command and make it the nucleus for a far-flung Government air system.

The airline officials and advocates of private enterprise have strong supporters in Congress. The move in the House of Representatives, before the summer recess, to establish a committee concerned with postwar aviation was an endeavor to put Congress in position to have a major voice in postwar aviation policy.

Plans for this committee were defeated but the Senate Commerce Committee has a subcommittee on aviation which is investigating the postwar picture now.

Another solution for American participation is that attributed to policy makers within Pan American Airways. This calls for Pan American, or a new concern formed from Pan American, to be given exclusive American operational rights abroad. Any major domestic airline so wishing would be permitted to buy into this company. Simultaneously, the Government would strongly subsidize the venture by buying a percentage of the stock.

Many months may intervene before the airlines, Congress, the State Department, and the White House agree. The domestic companies have discovered several flaws in their first rosy scheme. The possibility that overseas airline profits under any Government subsidy might be limited strictly to 10 per cent is not alluring. There is also the sober realization that airline expansion is likely to be curtailed, not by the lack of planes, but by the lack of passengers. Six regularly-operating super-transports of the future could carry all the trans-Atlantic passengers hauled by all the steamship lines to Europe in the prewar tourist heyday.

But in the dawning air age, the traveling, touring public is expected to double and triple. The technical problems of postwar aviation, in and out of the sub-stratosphere, have been largely solved. The political, commercial, and economic problems remain.

The Wide Horizon

The States Can Control Liquor

By Edward B. Dunford

Attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of America, Washington, D. C.

From an address at the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University

By giving each State full control over liquor, the Constitutional Amendment which repealed prohibition opens the door to a new approach to a solution of the liquor traffic.

A little publicized and not generally understood feature of the twenty-first or repeal amendment is the second section, which declares that the transportation or importation of intoxicating liquors for delivery or use in violation of State law is prohibited.

This amendment does not restore the liquor traffic to the same status that obtained before national prohibition. In its provisions we find a return to the interpretation of the Commerce Clause that was originally adopted by the Supreme Court in the license cases, giving the States entire power to regulate or prohibit the traffic within their borders.

This second section of the twenty-first amendment has been the subject of interpretation by the Supreme Court in a number of cases. It is now established that the States have plenary power to deal with the internal aspects of the liquor traffic, with full power to prohibit or regulate shipment of liquors into the State for delivery or use therein.

Thus once more there is united in the State the full authority to deal with the liquor question, both internal and interstate, in so far as it affects its domestic policy. By this amendment liquor in interstate commerce is given a different status from other commodities. This reallocation of authority of the State and the Federal governments, being embedded in the Constitution, cannot be changed by a mere majority of Congress.

* * *

Upon Congress is imposed the duty to protect the States against importation of liquors in violation of local laws, whether they be license, monopoly or prohibition.

Congress has already gone further in policing the liquor traffic in interstate commerce since repeal than it ever did before national prohibition, by providing penalties against false advertising, unfair trade practices, etc.

Of the early interpretation of the Supreme Court in the license cases, which prevailed for 43 years and to which we have now returned, it may be briefly said:

Originally in 1847 when the first State prohibition law was passed, the question was raised as to whether it was constitutional to impose a burden on the movement of goods in interstate commerce. The Constitution confers on Congress power to regulate commerce among the States and makes those powers supreme to the State Legislatures.

From 1847 to 1890, the Supreme Court sustained the complete power of the States to do their own regulating. In 1890, in an Iowa case, the Supreme Court reversed its position, holding commerce was meant to be free and unrestricted—that States could not seize liquor until it reached its destination in the original package.

State and national controversy discouraged State prohibition and helped support the demand for a Constitutional Amendment in 1917. Then the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1933 became inevitable in view of the dual authority which existed. This developed a tendency on the part of each unit of government to shift its enforcement responsibility to the other.

The burden is now on the Federal Government to protect the States. Liquor should not cross the lines of States where regulations against such crossing exist; and the Federal Government must uphold the States in their policing of such traffic.

* * *

The special authority conferred upon the President by the Constitution and the several War Powers Acts already enacted are probably sufficient to provide such regulations, restrictions or prohibitions on the liquor traffic as may be necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, just as he has done with respect to other commodities.

It has been said that there is a persistence in the demand for the right to drink liquor. The history of the temperance movement in this country shows also that there is a persistence on the part of society to be freed from the thralldom of alcoholism, intoxication, and the losses incurred through drinking. This becomes more insistent as society becomes more highly developed.

It is earnestly to be desired that scientific research be conducted to discover the best solution for the alcohol problem. Experience shows that in the meantime legislators will continue to experiment by the trial and error method with measures for social protection until a better solution is offered.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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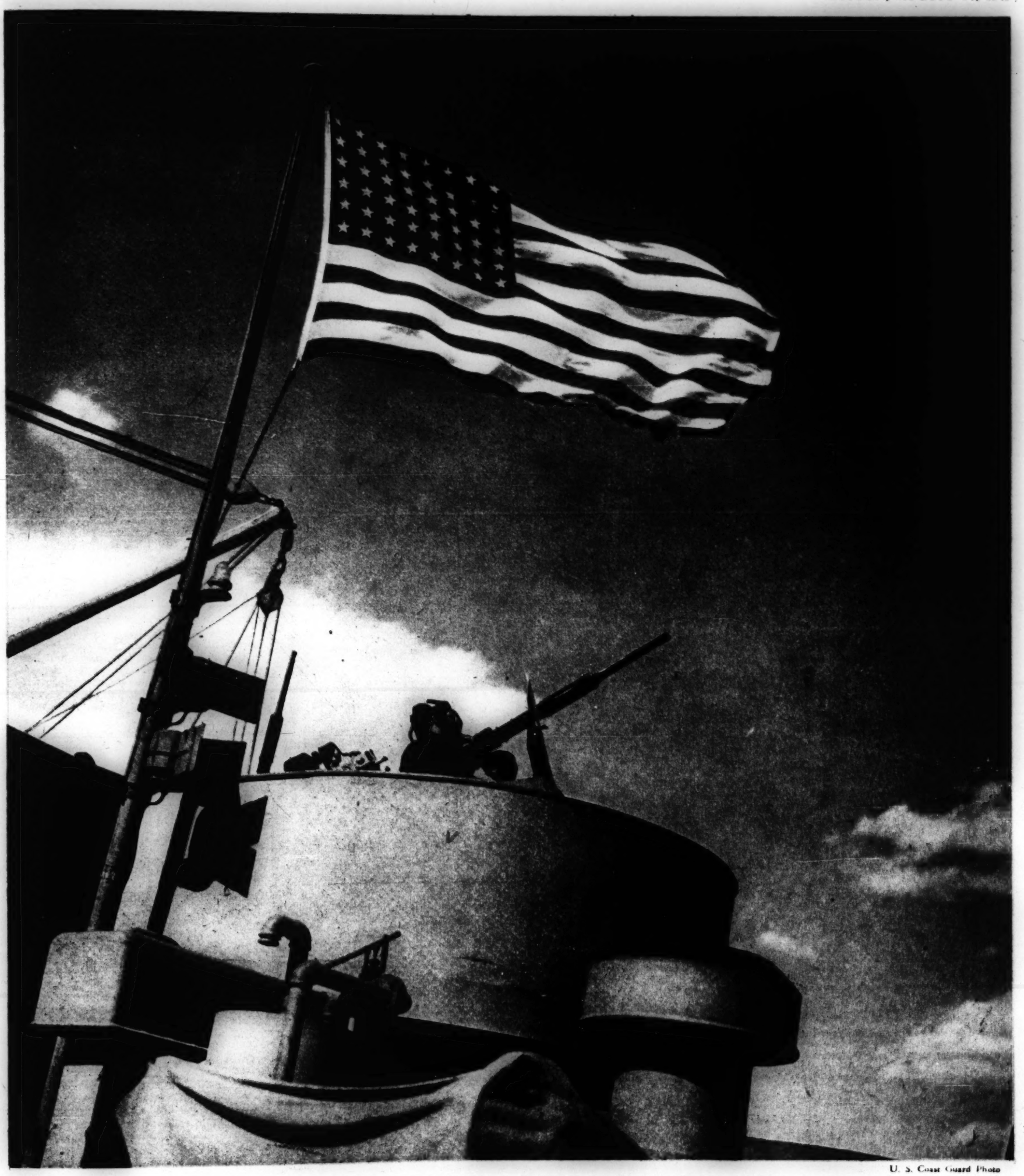
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, AUGUST 14, 1943*



U. S. Coast Guard Photo

ON THE ALERT IN HAZARDOUS SEAS, THE U. S. COAST G UARD IS "ALWAYS READY"—*See Page 6*

The Battle for News - - - - - - - - - *Erwin D. Canham* - - - - - - - - - - - **Page Three**

The Story of Alamein II

By Clive Stoddart

Below is given the second installment of the Battle of Alamein. The author actually took part in the hostilities, which marked the beginning of the end of the clearance of North Africa, the drive which prepared the way for the Allied invasion of Europe. Alamein is a little spot in Egypt, scarcely known to the public before Rommel, the "desert fox," made his spectacular advance, only to be halted and sent back in rapid flight along the Mediterranean seaboard and ultimately to Axis-occupied territory across the sea.

LAST NIGHT I finished what I called Chapter I of the account of "Alamein." It left out a great deal, but it can't all be sent through the post. Chapter II will be more difficult, as there will be far more of the important part which will of necessity have to be omitted. The dates I can no longer remember, as I have not got the big copy with me.

Chapter I ended when we left the Miterya Ridge to go back to "Tattersalls" for more horses, which were then badly needed, and also to give us a few days to fix up a great many things which had gone astray.

When I went back I did not know the others would be coming soon, nor did they. I only went as far as the regimental base area, which was 10 miles back, and intended to come up again the next day. I saw the M. O., who ordered me to hospital. I refused to go, and we had a frightful row. I won, and after I had persuaded him to do something for me I went to bed about 10 a. m., and slept without waking 'till about 11:30 p. m. that night.

I then felt miles better and heard that the boys were coming back to refit and had left only three hours after me. They had a ghastly trip along the tracks. They eventually pulled in about 2 a. m., and went to sleep. I, too, went to sleep again, having seen them in. My legs were miles better and I could just walk. Guy, too, was beat. It is all very difficult to remember now, and the exact facts I can't remember at all, but certain things stand out. First, the wonderful feeling of being able to lie down and to sleep and not have to fight against it, which was one of the greatest battles of all. Second, the feeling which to me was something I will never forget—of being safe and away from all the shells, anyway for 24 hours. It really was heaven, that feeling of security if only for a short while, and made one really want to go down on one's knees and thank God. A great many of us did.

* * *

The next two, or it may have been three, days were busy ones in the same area—getting necessaries of every kind, reshuffling the men—and a thousand other things which I'm sure you can see would have to be done after three days of battle without a stop. During this time Guy was going to conference after conference, and each time he came back the squadron leaders had to have a conference with him.

On the third, or possibly fourth, day (I forget which) everything was ready. The plan was much the same, only in a slightly different sector. The gap had not yet been made and we still had to make it. J. L. and I had been told by Guy that if we did not succeed, the whole battle was to be called off and would be a failure. He knew much more than he ever told us, and he was grand. We had had no doubt that we were in for a very tough proposition, but we did not know that Guy had been told to expect and to be prepared for 100 per cent casualties and that the gap had to be made at all costs. Again it was to be a night attack behind a barrage of guns and we were to follow the infantry—go through them after they gained their objective—this time in the dark, and take on and annihilate the enemy gun line. We had a good rest and were really well—we had new "toys" and my boys were fine.

I saw the Brig. just before we went up to the Start line—it was just getting dark and I will never forget it. He came over and said: "Well, C—, how is everything? He then asked my gunner where his first shot would land, and I wish you could have seen his face when the boy answered, quick as a flash, "On the target, Sir." He shook hands and said, "We can't fail," and went off in a cloud of dust. We had a long night march again to the Start line, very dark, no light, and again the dust which blinds you completely, and which I will never forget. Mines on both sides of the very narrow track again, and therefore a strain on everyone. We arrived at about 10 p. m., having started shortly after 6 p. m. A wait of about an hour and then again the guns opened up—it was very like my description of the first barrage.

The infantry got their objective at about 12 p. m. and then we started. It was almost impossible to know if one was going in the right direction in the dark and the dust, and again there were many mines. I went up and had to get a second horse. Guy got us there—Peter Samuel was in front—J. L. next, and Geoffrey Wilson with his boys last. He was killed when the morning came, and I eventually took over his squadron. Peter S. went wrong twice and Guy put us right—at one moment it looked as if we were never going to be in the correct position at the right time—but we made it with very little to spare. It was Nov. 1 Opening Meet Day and the final one was "Pytchley."

* * *

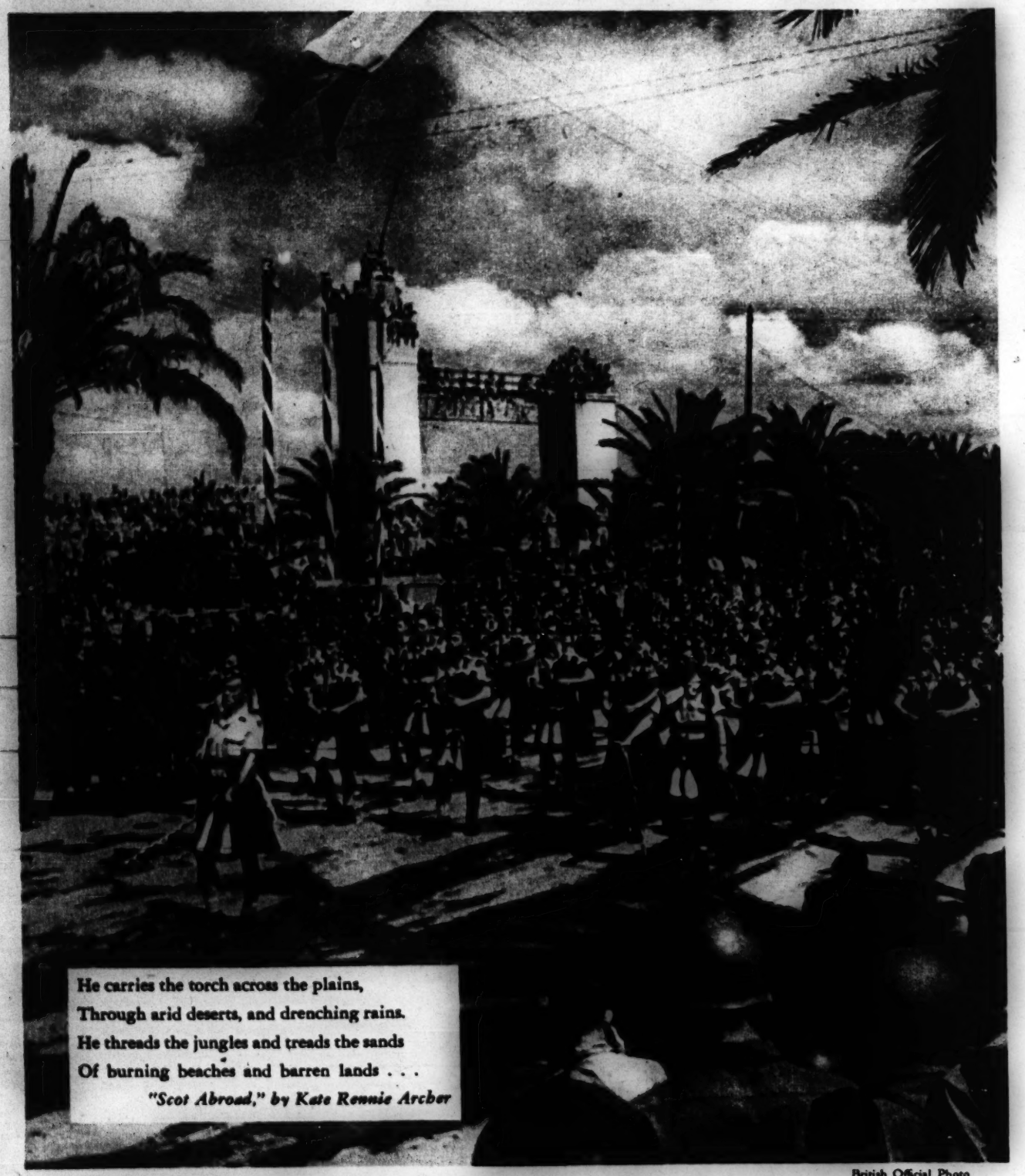
We knew then what to expect and that any moment the sun would come up. We waited, looking at our watches for the appointed moment to charge the enemy guns. It arrived after about 10 minutes—each minute seemed like a year. We were off. Very slowly at first in the half light. Nothing happened for a few minutes. Then the well-known "white tennis balls" again came leaping and bounding at us from the darkness and from every direction.

I was the first of the whole regiment to be hit, and there were not a lot left. I can't describe it here. We were very close to the Hun, and it was easy for him. I got three of the boys out and lay down. Jerry was shooting hard, and it was not yet properly light. Eventually we found a trench near by and got into it—having turned out a German—and lay there for. I suppose, 10 minutes, until it got light. Enemy tanks seemed to be coming toward us and were shooting all the time, while the enemy guns shot at us from a different direction for all they knew how. It was not pleasant.

After a few minutes I saw Geoffrey Wilson also on his feet or stomach crawling forward—he was in front of me. I decided I must at all costs get another horse and find out what I could do—so I left my boys in their trench and started to crawl after Geoffrey. Though I was only 20 yards behind him, I couldn't make him hear me, so I got up and made a dash for him, amid quite a fusillade of bullets, and had to drop down again and lost sight of him. I then saw a "toy" about 50 yards away. It looked O. K., so I crawled over to it. There was no one near it, and it had been badly hit, but the radio was still working, and I thought I would get in and call Guy up and ask him what the form was and what he wanted me to do.

My name on the air was "Charlie." So I called up, "Charlie—What do you want me to do, etc." I was answered in English by a German, who said, "Charlie, you have been *very* quiet lately. I hope you haven't been in trouble, but isn't it nice to

(Continued on page 14)

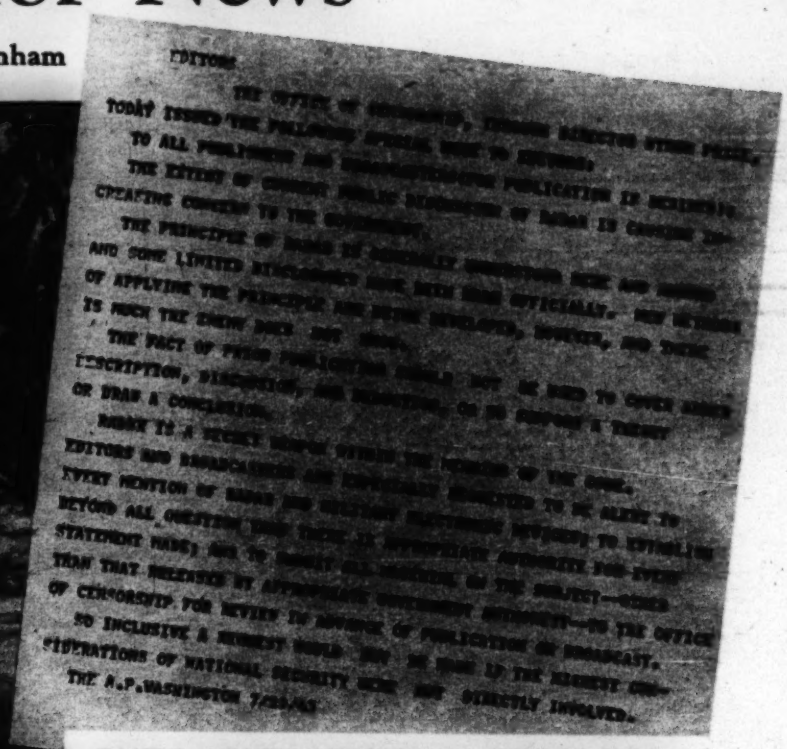

He carries the torch across the plains,
Through arid deserts, and drenching rains.
He threads the jungles and treads the sands
Of burning beaches and barren lands . . .
"Scot Abroad," by Kate Rennie Archer

British Official Photo

The Scot Figured Prominently in the Great Drive Against Rommel, Which Started at Alamein and Ended in Triumph at Tunis. There a Victory Parade Was Held, Various Units of the Allied Forces Marching Through the Town. All the Allied Commanders Were Present and the Salute at the March Past Was Taken by General Eisenhower, General Alexander, General Anderson, and General Giraud

The Battle for News

By Erwin D. Canham



EDITORS:

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP, THROUGH DIRECTIVES HITHERTO ISSUED, HAS ASKED THE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION OF THE PRESS AND RADIO IN CERTAIN MATTERS OF MILITARY SECURITY. THIS COOPERATION HAS BEEN GIVEN IN A MANNER WHICH HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF GREAT GRATIFICATION TO THIS OFFICE.

TODAY I ISSUED THE FOLLOWING VOLUNTARY CODE, WHICH IS ADDRESSED TO ALL PUBLISHERS AND BROADCASTERS. I WANT TO EXPRESS

THE EXTENT OF CURRENT PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF WHAT IS CONSIDERED PUB-
CREATING CONFUSION IN THE GOVERNMENT.

THE PRINCIPLE OF
AND SOME LIMITED
OF APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES HAVE BEEN MADE OFFICIALLY. NEW METHODS
IS MUCH THE ENEMY DOES NOT KNOW.

THE FACT OF EVERY PUBLICATION SHOULD NOT BE USED TO COVER ERROR
DESCRIPTION, DISCUSSION, AND EDITORIAL, OR AS SUPPORT A THESIS
OR DRAW A CONCLUSION.

BEARS IT A SECRET MEANING UNDER THE TERMS OF THE CODE.

EDITORS AND BROADCASTERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ALERT TO
EVERY MENTION OF NAMES AND OPERATIONS SUBJECTED TO BE ALERT TO
BEYOND ALL QUESTION
STATEMENT MADE) AND TO
THAN THAT RELEASED BY
OF CENSORSHIP FOR REVIEW IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST.
SO INCLUSIVE A REQUEST WOULD NOT BE MADE IF THE NECESSITY OF
OPERATIONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY WERE NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED.
THE A.P.WASHINGTON 7/23/43

OMIT 6-MONTH REVISION OF CENSOR CODE

"THE established practice of revising the Code of Wartime Practices every six months will not be followed this July 1 because of the effectiveness with which the current edition has accomplished the mutual aim of this office and yourself," Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship, announced to newspapers this week. "Instead of the usual revision I am enclosing a copy of the Code as it stands, am asking that it be regarded as renewed without change, and am making a very special request. In order to keep the members of your staff conscious hourly of the provisions of the Code, it is necessary that affirmative action be taken by you periodically to review those provisions and direct forceful attention to them. In the past the announcement of new requests every six months has prompted such reviews. In the present instance, I am asking that you carry your excellent voluntary effort one step further and see to it that the Code is reviewed in an organized way at once by your entire staff. The war is not over, and the experiment of voluntary censorship remains unfinished. It would be a great tragedy if, after doing so well for a year and a half, we should mar the record through carelessness or forgetfulness. We cannot afford to drift."

AP Photo

Left: Typing Out His Notes on a Log Is C. Yates McDaniel, AP Correspondent, Whose Singapore Story Is One of the Epics of the War. Right: Directives From the Office of Censorship

HOW GOES THE BATTLE for the facts? Most American editors, surveying the war scene from the detachment of their offices, would probably conclude that their readers are getting a fair and adequate report of world events. In fact, they might boast about it, and with some reason.

Most war correspondents, grappling with the problems of censorship in a particular area, would insist that many important facts—some of them of no visible aid to the enemy—have been withheld.

The public would tend to agree with the correspondent. There is a growing and disturbing feeling among newspaper readers that a great deal of information is held back. Newspaper editors nowadays are constantly greeted with the remark: "You fellows must know a lot you don't print." Unfortunately, we do. We know many things we would not seek to print under any circumstances. We know other things that we earnestly believe should be printed, but can't be. And we know that there is a good deal we don't know, until returning correspondents or soldiers and sailors and airmen tell us about it.

This is no blanket condemnation of the Office of Censorship, which is so ably and equitably conducted by Byron Price. It is a criticism of the bureaucratic decisions of the military mind, particularly of the petty and local military mind. It is a criticism of the considered policy of several of our Allies. It is a criticism of the newspaperman's limitations. And, of course, it is a criticism of decisions and tendencies to suppress that have been growing in President Roosevelt.

When all this is said, it should be added that the criticisms are relative. We have much to be proud of in our news-gathering and dispensing system. The American people know more of the facts of this war than the people of any other country. I think I could justify that statement, although Robert Brennan, the Irish Minister to the United States, recently insisted to me that the compressed version of war news presented to the Irish people in the four-page newspapers of Dublin constituted the best war coverage in the world. It may be that there are some journalistic advantages in neutrality!

* * *

Yet the picture presented in American newspapers is much more full and graphic than any found elsewhere. It brings the war home in an exceedingly vivid manner. Our standards of war reporting have been improving steadily, as American war correspondents have learned just how grim this kind of war can be. And the obstacles put in the way of our correspondents have been growing appreciably less. So I stick to the statement that, with all its faults, American war-fact telling is as good as there is.

But of course it is not good enough. Let me begin my criticisms at home. I do not think we have done well enough in telling the ups and downs of war production. There were some security reasons why lags and obstacles in production could not be revealed in their earlier stages. But, as an editor, I still feel unsatisfied with the story we are getting. I do not feel confident, for instance, that the facts of Willow Run have been adequately told. At least, as a citizen who is professionally equipped to follow these things, I am far from sure of the causes of that disappointment. There are many other aspects of production—including some matters partially investigated by the Truman Committee—which cry out for elucidation. We have heard little about war profits. Are we sure that some new-style Teapot Domes are not brewing? What about aluminum? What about the Shipshaw power project in Canada, etc., etc.?

Only the other day I received the copy of a feature article on the waste of man-hours in war production. It was written by a shipyard worker on the Pacific Coast, and we are going to print it. It revealed a situation that may be pretty widespread. The author claimed, with documenting instances, that most workers in his plant—which rates well in the nation—were wasting an hour or more apiece each day. I hear just the same stories from numerous workers in shipyards in the Boston area. A Commissioner of Industrial Welfare in an important manufacturing state, who happened to call at my office this week, vigorously confirmed the stories. This official said that in most plants where production is on a cost-plus basis or its equivalent, there is little or no effort to use labor economically, and vast wastage results. It is a wastage which, if properly applied, could produce hundreds of escort vessels or airplanes or vast quantities of foodstuffs.

* * *

There is no reason why a better job of reporting could not be done on the man-power-use situation. It would help to shorten the war. It is, in many ways, just as important as spectacular campaigns on the fighting fronts. And yet the story is ignored for a variety of reasons: fear to tread on the toes of management or to insult labor, patriotic disinclination to belittle our efforts, and just plain apathy in the face of a difficult and ususual job. And what is the connection between man-power waste and absenteeism—or housing, or childcare, or shopping difficulties? A valuable news reporting job could be done in any of these fields.

I do not believe we give the public all the labor news it needs to know. Mine is not the familiar charge that the newspapers are unfriendly to labor. It is that, in too many cases, we simply do not unearth and publish the essential facts in labor relations—pro or con. This is particularly true of local papers. A year or two ago, we sent a reporter to a good-sized city where a big strike was on. The story was on the front pages—in versions of varying completeness—of most metropolitan newspapers. There was not a line about the strike in the local paper. "Too hot to handle," said the editor. "It's all right for you fellows to come in and write stories. We have to live with these folks, tomorrow and next day and next year, and we couldn't print the stories you do." We appreciate his problem, but his solution wasn't the one that has made American newspapers great and courageous.

How many newspapers gave genuinely adequate and clear factual explanations of why the coal miners so blindly follow John L. Lewis? In how many newspapers was the headlining and emphasis of this part of the story really balanced? National unity, internal understanding, are important to the war effort. News-coverage which by its shortcomings helps to perpetuate or widen rifts between great groups of Americans is seriously derelict in wartime.

In many aspects of the domestic news report, a superb job is being done. Washington is being well covered. We often get grand stories of the achievements of war production. Such agenices as the Truman Committee furnish the news material for healthy criticism. The food and rationing situations have been well covered. And in the field of crusading—such as the scrap or war-loan drives—the newspapers have proved their power and influence. But let us not forget the things we aren't telling, let us call forth all the resources of reporting and editing that we can command, let us make sure that no inadequacies in the press itself are keeping a full factual picture from reaching the American people.

The reporting of war news is a larger and more serious story. Here, as stated above, the American people are probably doing as well or better than any other nation. But many editors and correspondents who were active in the last war have reached the conclusion that the part of our censorship which is in military hands is more restrictive and shortsighted than it was in 1917-18.

Paul Scott Mowrer, editor of the Chicago Daily News and a foreign correspondent of wide experience, writes in the Public Opinion Quarterly: "Ask any competent war correspondent or Washington correspondent. Each will say the same. The handling of war information in this war has not been up to the best American standards. In the last war, under President Wilson, General Pershing, and Col. Frederick Palmer, himself a veteran war correspondent, we had an excellent system which functioned to the general satisfaction. Yet when this war broke out, the Government had apparently no plan for war correspondents. Everything had to be improvised, confusedly, and in conditions which at times amounted almost to panic."

As an editor who, like Mr. Mowrer, is in daily touch with an extensive staff of war correspondents, I can confirm his conclusions. Time and time again, our military and naval censors in this war have made petty and absurd decisions. The responsibility goes back to the top bureaucrats. I find it hard to blame the subordinate officer who could be and sometimes is penalized for what he passes, but is never blamed by his superiors for what he keeps back.

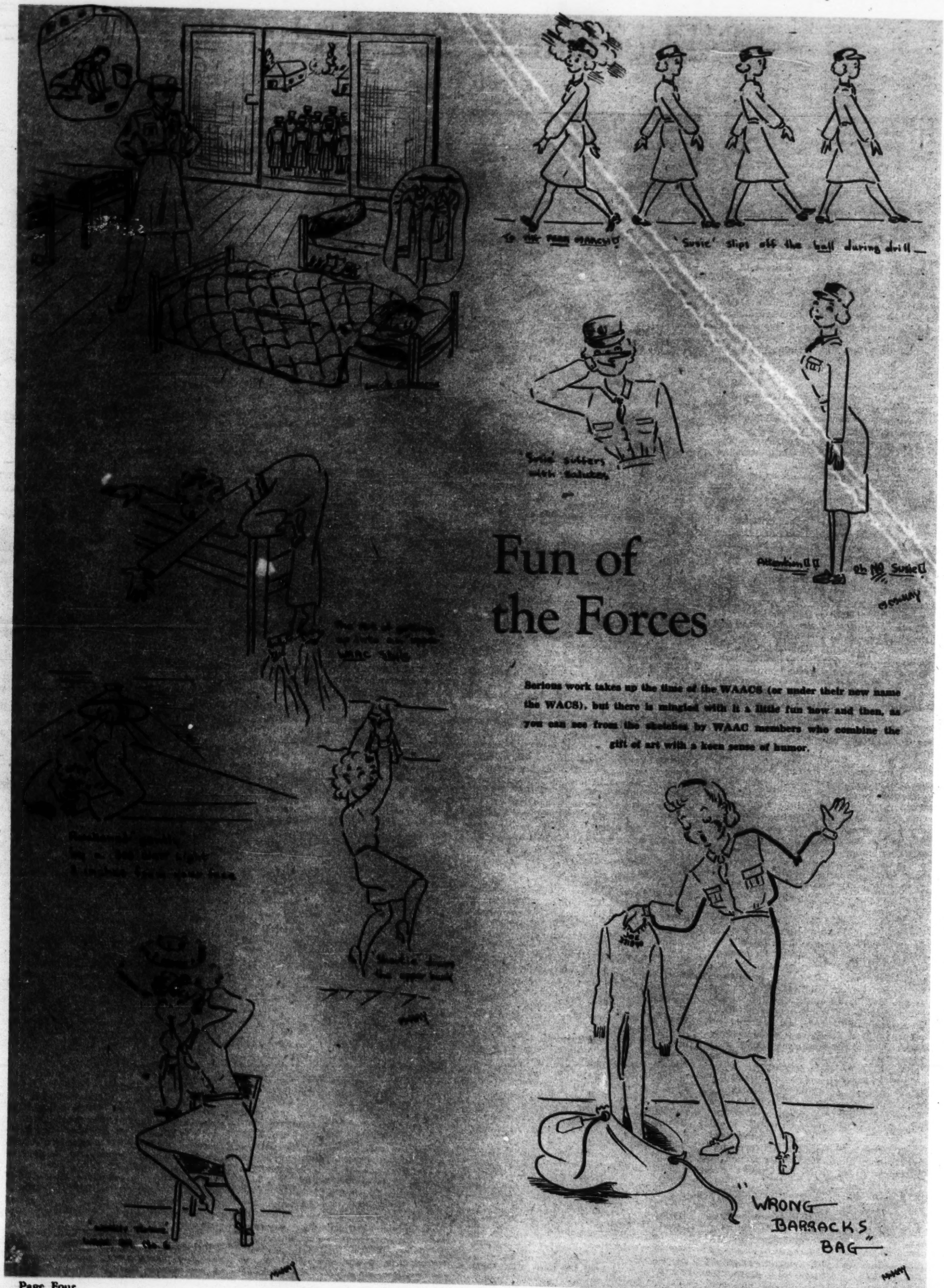
Censorship is particularly difficult when things are going badly. Then even the local commanders, generally eager to have their story told, are disinclined to release the news. And for a year or more of this war, things were going badly for America. Many facts were held back, under circumstances which are hard to defend.

* * *

A war correspondent who was at Pearl Harbor, and has served before and since at many other vital areas, says: "The greatest single example of stupid censorship was at Pearl Harbor. Behind it was the general hysteria which gripped the naval high command after the shock. They were terrified to let anything out, partly because too many naval reputations were at stake. Orders were given to apply a blind censorship. The actual censors entrusted with the job were incapable of interpreting the order intelligently and the fat was in the fire. Of course it ended in a blow-up, and it was straightened out quite satisfactorily.

"There isn't much point in arguing the other question about the justification for keeping back the truth about what happened at Pearl Harbor. Admiral King still

(Continued on page 13)



Fun of the Forces

Serious work takes up the time of the WAACS (or under their new name the WACS), but there is mingled with it a little fun now and then, as you can see from the sketches by WAAC members who combine the gift of art with a keen sense of humor.

A Laugh-Maker With a Serious Outlook

By Kimmis Hendrick

United States Army Signal Corps Photos

THE BROADEST SMILE EVER SEEN ON STAGE OR SCREEN

Joe E. Brown, Flanked by Native Australians and Filipino Members of Uncle Sam's Army, Is Photographed in New Guinea. Above: Somewhere in the South Pacific, the Famous Comedian Was Presented With a Samurai Sword and Made a Member of the American Division of the United States Army; Gen. Ed Sebree Stands at the Left

"THE NEARER YOU GET to the front line of battle, the more religion you find."

That is the word of a man who has been there. He has probably seen more of the Pacific war area than any other American civilian, broadly speaking. He says he has been everywhere our fighting men have been, from the misty Aleutians to the front-line islands of the South Pacific. The quoted words are one of the major themes in the report he brings back with him.

He's not, he says, a church-goer, although he feels at home in churches. He's a family man most of all, the kind who hardly lets an interviewer get seated before he makes some appreciative reference to his wife and four children. He's a comedian by profession, a man whose smile may possibly be the biggest ever seen on stage or screen.

Yes, his name is Joe E. Brown. Like many another artist in laughter-making, his outlook is profoundly serious. In Mr. Brown's case, it is especially so in regard to youth.

"Interested in boys?" he countered when I questioned him as we visited over the luncheon table at Twentieth Century-Fox the other day. "Not just boys—children. I've always loved youngsters."

Because he has, and because he is a super-enthusiast so far as the sports that youngsters love are concerned, he has accepted Mayor Fletcher Bowron's appointment to serve on the Playground and Recreation Commission of the City of Los Angeles this year. It is a big opportunity, because the community is so overfilled with defense-preoccupied war workers that helping them to use their leisure profitably has become an urgent consideration. Mr. Brown is as busy as 10 ordinary men, but he has entered upon the Commission's work with tremendous zeal.

It is because he loves youngsters, and because one of his boys has been lost in the war while another is on active duty, that, when talk turns to the problems affecting them, he isn't content to discuss superficialities. Religion has to be talked about. And understanding. And something he calls a "relaxed" mentality.

Mr. Brown is not overconcerned for the young men on the war fronts now. When they come home, of course, there will be readjustment problems to solve, many of them difficult. He is most earnestly anxious about the home front. He feels it is of the essence that children be not taught to hate. He feels it is indispensable that adults at home develop enough spaciousness of heart to make prejudice impossible and prevent shortsightedness. For the war, in his view, is only the outward, world-wide expression of the conflict between constructiveness and selfish thinking that appears to go on within each individual. America, he says, can win all the battles and lose the war, unless its people develop understanding sufficiently.

By this, he means that in his going about as an entertainer from defense plant to defense plant, in conferences with executives, employees, servicemen, he senses a too prevalent disposition not to take the other fellow's point of view. There is too much jumping to conclusions, too much criticism of the way the other man walks. Mr. Brown finds that a lot of us seem to be thinking that we move in a world so small that there is some danger others will try to oust us, and consequently tend toward littleness, fault-finding, envy.

In the Playground and Recreation Commission's efforts to help defense industry by providing play facilities for workers, for instance, there are many heartening cases of fine co-operation from executives and plant personnel. But sometimes the attitude is almost hostile. It is as though some people charged with directing leisure projects in certain plants were afraid they'd lose their jobs if the city helped too much. A most baseless fear, Joe E. Brown insists, and one that understanding would brush away. And must, if the country's best interests are to be served.

As for children, a city's playground program can serve them on a grand scale. But here is one man who is sure that parents have a job they cannot delegate. For children, the actor says, must have attention. To give them a good home and say their prayers with them at night is not enough by any means.

Because he was practically born with a baseball bat in his hand, it was natural that Joe E. Brown as parent should take sports as the family theme-piece for helping the children discipline themselves. Not without logic, by the way, he argues that every child should learn to play games. Handicapped youngsters should be included in this program always, too. Sports teach self-command, co-operation. For after-years, he says, they give a man or woman perspective.

One thing he remembers he himself learned from baseball: that it is perfectly possible to fight a good fight, and still not hate the chap you've been fighting. Mr. Brown grins when he remembers himself as young Joe and the scraps he got into. "But I never hated anyone. As a matter of fact, now that I'm older, I believe I hold to the conviction that turning the other cheek is better than fighting."

There are hates being built up in this war, and he deplores it. The war must be won across the Atlantic, in the Pacific. It must not be lost in hate at home. He has argued at great length with Army instructors who believe their men must be trained to hate. He thinks they're wrong. Touring the battle fronts, Mr. Brown talked with literally thousands of our men; he says he didn't find much hatred among them.

If Americans at home will hew to the right, if they will know what they are fighting for and not deviate from their principles, if they will improve and purify their politics and better the management of their businesses, Mr. Brown thinks it is certain that our soldiers can come home from jungle fortresses and the fog-bound islands of the North without the country's being in danger of disruption.

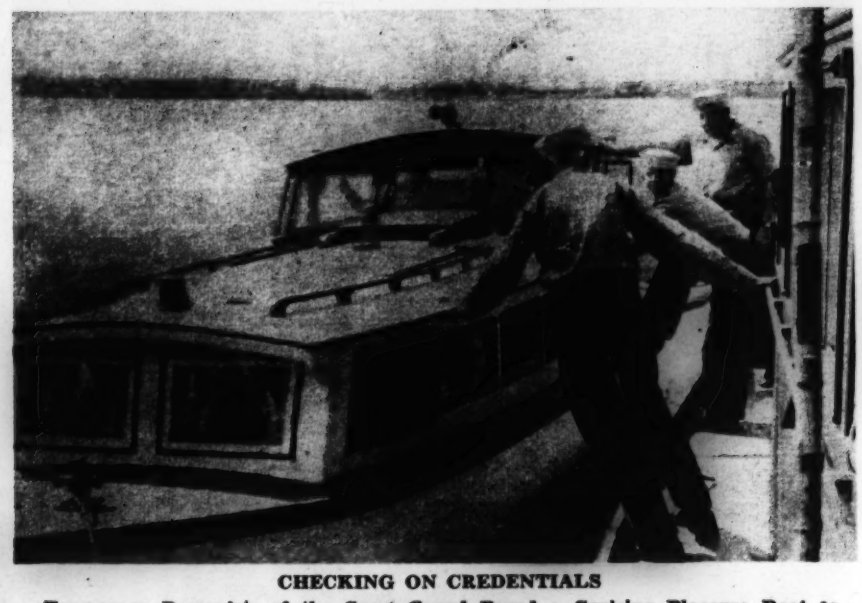
So it is understanding we need, and with it, the "relaxed" mentality, or spaciousness of mind. By this last, Joe E. Brown says he means an inward quietness, a slowing down, so to speak. He means a readiness to listen. A feeling that there is time to learn, to wait, to think things through. This we must have, he says, as counterpart to the speed with which invention enables us to move. It is a matter of perspective. He compares it to the way a hurrying man slows down considerably when he enters a church.

Our talk got back to religion. Mr. Brown made it clear that he wasn't talking about churchiness, but churchliness, so to speak. He has never clung to one faith as against another, he says, but always in his professional work he has found he has had to turn to God to fortify himself against pressure and opinion. He found our fighting men in the Pacific doing the same thing.

He recalls a whacked-out road through the New Guinea jungle. It was hardly even a road, just a path through the intricate, resisting, tropical undergrowth. Our soldiers had made it. At the end, tree-roofed, was a chapel. Maybe it wasn't beautiful, Joe E. Brown says, but coming upon it that way made it seem surpassingly so. He recalls it as a symbol that in earth's most difficult places youth realizes the importance of spiritual things in the victory we are fighting for.

VOLUNTEERS ARE REPLACING REGULARS TODAY

A Banker, Newsdealer, and Structural Engineer, Respectively, Are These Three Officials of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary No. 510, Representative of the Many Throughout the United States. Left to Right: Operations Officer John S. Graham, Jr., Boat Division; Commander Robert F. Shaw, in Charge of the Flotilla; Hugh P. Duffill, Guard Detail Leader, Motor Supervision, Shore Patrol. Lower: Reserve Patrol Boats at Anchor in Boston Harbor



CHECKING ON CREDENTIALS

Temporary Reservists of the Coast Guard Board a Cruising Pleasure Boat to Examine Papers

Uncle Sam's Minute Men of the Sea

By Everett M. Smith

IN UNIFORM at least 12 hours a week, thousands of civilians are serving their country today as "Minute Men of the Sea."

Both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and on the Great Lakes as well, these unpaid, but uniformed, volunteers are performing important part-time jobs on harbor picket patrol, beach and dock patrol, and other types of port security work in the Auxiliary of the United States Coast Guard—the country's second line of defense.

Business and professional men—many with families, and not a few over draft age or deferred from active service for some reason—have joined as Reservists, releasing younger members of the regular Coast Guard from local duties so that they may be transferred to sea duty.

The Temporary Reservists, while on duty, have the same rights and privileges as the regular Coast Guard. And they will be found at life-saving duties, guarding American shores against saboteurs and fires, doing lake, river, and beach patrol, guarding docks and shipyards, and manning armed-guard details at thousands of strategic points.

Any male citizen, who can meet the requirements, and is able to give at least 12 hours a week, exclusive of week ends, to this vital work will be sworn in as a temporary member of the Coast Guard Reserve, and will be furnished with uniforms. Serving without remuneration, more than 30,000 such volunteers—and the list is growing rapidly—are replacing regular Coast Guardsmen today wherever possible.

The United States Coast Guard Auxiliary and Temporary Reserve is an outgrowth of the United States Power Squadron, which organization saw its beginning with the Boston Power Squadron in 1912. During the last World War, the Power Squadron recruited the aid of hundreds of civilian boat operators and owners. Since then, its functions have increased to such a point that, in the present war, innumerable members are filling key positions in the armed forces.

Originally established by Congressional Act of June 23, 1939, as the Coast Guard Reserve, the organization was converted to its present title by the Act of Feb. 19, 1941.

Briefly, the duties of the Auxiliary are: To further interest in safety at sea and upon navigable waters; to promote a better understanding of the laws, rules of the road, and regulations relating to motor boats and yachts; to promote wider knowledge of navigation and operations of vessels; and to co-operate with the Coast Guard in the performance of certain of its duties.

Duties of a Temporary Reservist are assigned by the Auxiliary Flotilla Commander, and are the same as those of a regular member of the Coast Guard Reserve of the same rating. Applications for membership are made through local flotillas. Uniforms of dress blue, khaki, plus dungarees, underwear and shoes, are supplied, as well as meals while on duty.

Where possible, a week's "boot" training is given. At present, 100 men a week are taking such training at Bourne, Mass., the first such center of its kind in the country.

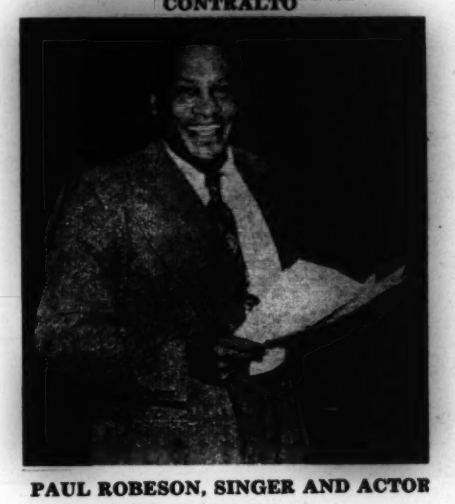
SHORE PATROL GUARD DETAIL RIDE TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTY POSTS IN COAST GUARD JEEP

MESS FOR TEMPORARY RESERVISTS IS SERVED EITHER ABOARD THEIR BOATS OR AT SHORE POSTS

Seventy-Five Years of Freedom

By Julia Spiegelman

MARIAN ANDERSON, FAMOUS CONTRALTO



PAUL ROBESON, SINGER AND ACTOR

HATTIE McDANIEL

SHUFFLIN' BILL ROBINSON

When the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified on July 28, 1868, 75 years ago, 4,000,000 former slaves found themselves in a position unique in history. Starting from scratch, penniless, ignorant, without an inch of clothing or a foot of land they could call their own, they have made distinct advances in the arts and professions, enriching the cultural life of the people of the United States.

Today there are 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States, most of them descendants of those slaves, sharing the responsibilities of government with their white neighbors and working as free men. They maintain private schools and colleges, homes for orphans and for the aged, hospitals, and cemeteries.

Of all the white nations in World War I the United States was the only one that had Negro officers to any appreciable extent. The United States opened special camps to train them. Today there are Negro units in the West Indies, Great Britain, Ireland, North and West Africa, including Liberia; Australia, New Guinea —where Gen. Hanford MacNider called their engineering corps "one of the workingest outfits in this man's Army"—Hawaii and Alaska. There is a special air corps training program at Tuskegee. Brig. Gen. Benjamin E. Davis is the first and only Negro to hold such a high Army position.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, asserting that all men are born with equal rights and privileges, a half million slaves ere living in what was to be the new democracy, slaves for 156 years past and 87 years to come. The United States became the setting for the most remarkable attempt in history to build a modern industrial life on the basis of Negro slavery.

At the outbreak of the War Between the States, there were fewer than 1,000,000 free Negroes, divided equally between the North and South. Those living below the Mason and Dixon line were for the most part a wretched lot, some mechanics and a few poor property holders in the cities. Up North they were better off, struggling to earn their living in other ways. They were active in the antislavery movements and ran a few newspapers.

The American Negroes form a large group, larger than the combined populations of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in normal times. They are farmers, laborers, and servants, many of them professional nurses, clergymen, teachers, musicians, physicians, dentists, and lawyers. Up to now they have won greatest distinction in the arts, although, as a race, they are not gifted with more than average talent. Unbound by form or criticism, Negro art developed simply and unaffectedly either as original or adapted from the fashions of the whites.

In music, except for their traditional folksongs, popularized by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, and their inimitable jazz, they have followed in the path of the whites. Their sense of rhythm and harmony give strength and sincerity to their labor songs, folksongs, and spirituals.

Dean Dixon, the young orchestra conductor, won distinction by directing the NBC Symphony Orchestra in nationwide broadcasts and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in its summer season at the Lewisohn Stadium. He has also conducted the New York NYA Orchestra.

When Dr. Serge Koussevitzky introduced Dorothy Maynor to the summer concertgoers at the music shed during the Berkshire Festival in 1939, he called her a native Kirsten Flagstad. Although it was the young soprano's first public appearance as a soloist, she left no doubt of her musicianship and emotional strength. Her voice is unique for its power, range, and richness of tone. Miss Maynor, daughter of a minister, won the 1940 Endowment Series award bestowed by Town Hall, in New York.

She is treading in the path laid out by

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

DOROTHY MAYNOR, SOPRANO

Marian Anderson, who is said to have the rarest contralto voice of our time. Arturo Toscanini has said that "a voice like hers occurs once in a hundred years." She first received national recognition by winning an appearance with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in the Lewisohn Stadium in competition with 300 other contestants. When she won the Bok award of $10,000 not long ago, she used it to establish a scholarship to aid young, talented artists, Negro and white.

Like Miss Anderson, Paul Robeson is an exponent of Negro spirituals, and he sings them in French, Welsh, Chinese, Spanish, Russian, Polish, German, and the Scandinavian dialects. His popularity as a singer is second only to his fame as an actor. After graduation from Rutgers, where he was an exceptional scholar and athlete, he entered the Law School at Columbia University. Rejecting an offer from an old established legal firm, when he completed the course, he turned to the stage, because, he said, in law he would be held back by racial prejudice. In the theater he knew the sky was the limit. Robeson succeeded Charles S. Gilpin in the title rôle of "Emperor Jones," and appeared in other dramas, but his greatest part was the Moor in "Othello," which he played in London, and, last summer, in Cambridge and Princeton.

Among the important composers are Harry T. Burleigh, pianist and baritone soloist; Clarence C. White, violinist, and William C. Handy, originator of the "Blues," "The Memphis Blues," "The St. Louis Blues," typical Negro syncopated music. Handy, son and grandson of Methodist Episcopal ministers, is a cornetist and bandmaster as well.

Today our favorite Negro interpreters of jazz are Cab Calloway and Duke Ellington. The latter has composed some light music and has originated jazz rhythms, probably the only American contribution to music. His band was elected the favorite swing band of 1942 in the poll of 15,000 musicians and readers of "Down Beat," music trade magazine. Ellington and his boys gave a benefit recital for Russian War Relief in Carnegie Hall last January, marking his twentieth anniversary as leader of his own band.

As actors, by their successful productions of "Macbeth" and "Haiti," under the auspices of the Federal Art Project, the Negroes have given proof of the appeal of the dignity of their race. Canada Lee made his stage debut when the Federal Theater produced "Brother Mose" in Harlem. Before that he was a violinist, band leader, and jockey. Later he played "Banquo" in "Macbeth" with Orson Welles and in "Mamba's Daughters" with Ethel Waters.

Hattie McDaniel won particular acclaim for her performance in the moving picture version of "Gone With the Wind." So did Richard B. Harrison as "De Lawd" in "Green Pastures." He was a veteran at the time and had never acted in public.

It was in this picture that Eddie Anderson, Jack Benny's valet, Rochester, appeared as "Noah." He is a worthy successor to Bert Williams, one of the greatest comedians of the American theater. When Benny makes a movie, he finds that Rochester's comedy and dance

(Continued on page 14)

M-G-M. and De Bellis Studios

FROM "CABIN IN THE SKY"

Ethel Waters Heads the Cast of This Negro Musical Fantasy, Supported by Eddie (Rochester) Anderson (Left) and Duke Ellington and His Famous Band

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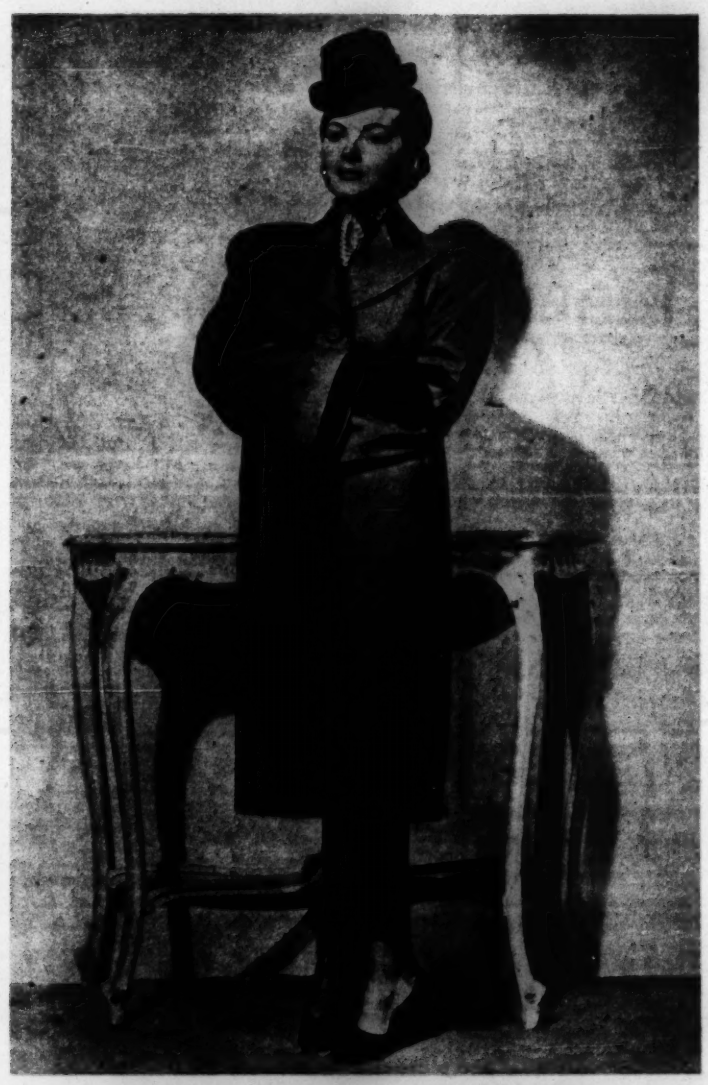

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Among the New Books

Americans and British Explained to Each Other—A London Letter

American Close-Up: Portrait of an Ally, by John Langdon-Davies. London: Murray. 2s. 6d.

Bridging the Atlantic: A Survey From Both Sides, edited by Sir Philip Gibbs. London: Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.

Meet the Americans, by a Man in the Street. London: Secker and Warburg. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

YOU CANNOT GO ANYWHERE in London today without meeting Americans. Look inside any taxi cruising round the streets; there will be an American uniform, or more probably four American uniforms, inside. Your neighbor at the theater is just as likely to be American as British. I sat next to one young member of the United States forces the other evening at a performance of Noel Coward's "Present Laughter." He was on leave from Greenland, and had not seen London since the middle nineteen-thirties. He noticed great changes. Pall Mall and Piccadilly and Bond Street were no longer exclusively the stamping-ground of the aristocratic and wealthy. The evidences of luxury had vanished. The class constitution of society had been modified. It was a far more democratic city than he had known 10 years ago. I asked him whether he approved these changes. He did not. He liked London as it was before the war. In his opinion, the virtue had gone out of it.

I do not take my friend of the Haymarket Theater as a typical American. Most Americans are glad that Britain is more democratic than it was, and wish it to be more democratic still. Such is the view adopted by the authors of the three excellent books listed at the head of this review. One of them, "Meet the Americans," is designed to explain Americans to English people, and English institutions to Americans.

John Langdon-Davies's volume—a really admirable work—expounds the vital influence upon American development of the end of Western expansion, and exposes several common fallacies.

* * *

"Bridging the Atlantic" is a symposium to which Sir Archibald Sinclair, Lord Davies, Viscount Samuel, and Megan Lloyd-George, among others, contribute. It aspires rather than explains. It endeavors to foreshadow what Anglo-American co-operation will mean in the future instead of concentrating on what Britain and America are, in themselves, today.

Despite other differences, all three books have one quality in common—they tacitly assume that the more democratic they show Britain to be, the more America will like it. For example, "A Man in the Street" makes the point that incomes in Britain have undergone "tremendous equalization" since the war started. In November, 1938, 155,000 people in Britain had an income of between £1,000 and £2,000 a year. This number has now fallen to 105,000. In the higher brackets the reduction is still more drastic. In 1938, 7,000 people had over £6,000 a year; today there are only 80. It is difficult, he concludes, to believe, as many Americans do, that Britain has a rigid caste system, when changes of this sort are continuously taking place.

But "Meet the Americans" is not only full of information about Britain, about its kings and queens, its broadcasting system, its economics, its trains and taxis, its titles and its gardens, restaurants, and country houses; it similarly overflows with facts about the United States, its policy and actions during the war, its Gallup polls, and its newspaper and magazine circulations. It is all up-to-the-minute stuff, snappy, pointed, sparkling.

Mr. Langdon-Davies makes, perhaps, a deeper investigation. He sets the New Deal, and what has happened after it, against the background of American history, in which he finds the culminating incident to have been the closing of the frontier half a century ago. Till then it was possible to settle new land, plough and reap and exhaust it, and then move on to still newer land further west.

That process the closing of the frontier ended. The period of exploitation having finished, that of careful cultivation began. Resources are now being preserved and expanded, instead of squandered. This is being done under the able statesmanship of President Roosevelt, for whom Mr. Langdon-Davies has a warm admiration.

* * *

Admiration for the President is possibly the one point on which there is almost unanimous agreement among the British people. Anyone listening to casual conversation in Britain cannot fail to observe that Mr. Roosevelt is extremely popular here. This is confirmed by a survey made by "Mass Observation," the results of which are recorded in "Bridging the Atlantic." "Mass Observation" remarks that the British people do not look on Americans wholly as foreigners, and therefore judge them by a standard severer than that they apply to other nations.

They judge them, in fact, almost as severely as they judge themselves. This may account for the fact that there is a tendency to consider that Americans are boastful; in return American troops in Britain complain that the English still think themselves "top-dog." They say, too, that taxi drivers put up their prices for them. But on President Roosevelt, at any rate, among the British, there is only one opinion. He is liked and admired.

HAROLD HOBSON

What the U. S. Navy Has Done

America's Navy in World War II, by Gilbert Cant. New York: John Day. $3.75.

THIS BOOK, like Mr. Cant's "War at Sea," is a masterly production, and it is amazing how, despite the restrictions imposed by censorship, the author has been able to assemble so complete an account of the activities of not only the United States Navy, but those of Allied naval forces operating in close co-operation with it.

The official accounts of the various actions in which our Navy took part have been inadequate, and often so long delayed that the sense of connection with the happening has been distorted beyond the comprehension of the average reader of the press. Here, however, are the stories put together in logical sequence, and in a manner which cannot but appeal to the reader. For the man who, over a long period of months, repeatedly asked, "What is our Navy doing?" and received no answer save unsubstantial rumors, here is the belated answer to his question.

* * *

Not all the accounts of operations are complete, as the official veil of secrecy continues to shroud some mystifying losses. For instance, the writer immediately turned to the account of the Battle of Sava Island, hoping to learn the reason for that debacle, but all that was to be found was an account of what happened and no explanation of why it happened, save the laconic statement, "As is usual in such cases, the responsibility will not be disclosed until after the war, by which time it will be academic."

The author is not to blame. He probably knows the answer, but was not permitted to use it. In fact, he devotes an entire chapter to criticizing the Navy Department's method of creating what he aptly terms "a vacuum of information."

Following an outstanding thumbnail history of the United States Navy up to its World War II baptism of fire at Pearl Harbor comes a complete account of the happenings on Dec. 7, 1941. It is interesting to note that the authentic statistics of 60 per cent of the officers and 97 per cent of the men being on board their ships when the Japanese attack began is a refutation of the scurrilous rumors which were given wide belief at that time and are still occasionally voiced.

* * *

Guam, Wake, and the Philippines are accorded complete coverage, and the bungling that was responsible for the loss of the Prince of Wales and Repulse is aired in detail.

The tragic events in the Netherlands East Indies are described as a hopeless but gallant fight against overwhelming odds.

Then came an apparent lull while the United States Navy took stock of its assets, but it is related that during this time the Japanese were kept occupied by hit-and-run attacks on outlying bases, followed by the spectacular but questionable bombing of Tokyo.

Next comes a complete description of the Coral Sea action, followed by a lengthy and accurate account of the Battle of Midway and the humbling of Japan's arrogant armada, which visualized landing troops on the west coast of the United States. How critical was this battle is still not fully realized by the average citizen; and to him who has any doubts about it, the reading of this account is recommended.

* * *

Conditions in the Aleutians, the submarine attacks on Japanese shipping, and the submarine situation in the Atlantic are covered in satisfying detail. One noteworthy account relates that a United States submarine in Japanese waters watched the launching of an auxiliary aircraft carrier, and pinked it with a torpedo immediately after it reached the water.

The description of the Navy's participation in the North African landing is not an ample coverage, and does not compare favorably with the other chapters of the book. For the benefit of those who read this account, they are informed that the author's uncertainty concerning the damage sustained by the Jean Bart can be answered with the information that four 16-inch shells took effect, and that the damage done can be repaired.

Subsequent events in the South Pacific up to Feb. 9, 1943, are covered by excellent descriptions of the several severe actions which have taken place.

The book concludes with appendixes containing the names of those to whom decorations have been awarded, vessels lost by the United States Navy up to Dec. 31, 1942, and a very conservative estimate of Japanese losses.

F. L. O.

The World of Poetry

THOMAS CALDECOT CHUBB'S latest volume of poems, "A Time to Speak" (New York: Fine Editions Press, $2), has the genuine touch. It is not exciting and the material varies throughout the book. The lines, however, possess quality, and the detail shows the thorough workman.

Most of the poems are pleasant lyrics. One to be noted for its delicacy and tenderness is entitled, "To a Small Daughter." The tragedy of modern war has its place in the collection, and one of the strongest pieces is "In a Time of Peril," dated 1941, grave and reverent, containing the lines:

> We pray the doubter from his doubt
> May be divorced. We pray that fear
> From timorous ones may be cast out,
> Knowing full well the harbinger
> Of utter ruin and downfall
> Is to be hesitant when the steel-shod
> Oppressor whose foot tramples all
> Marks our fair orchard next to be trod.
> We pray that confusion in the confused
> May be dissolved as are the gray
> Mists of nighttime when the suffused
> Flood of bright sunlight brings a new day.
> We pray that strength be given the heart
> That falters and the unsure hand,
> And that Thy mercy may impart
> Firmness to serve this our dear land.

Frequently the lines become prose, but there is nothing slipshod in Mr. Chubb's work. This is his first book in seven years. At Yale he won the John Masefield prize in poetry. He is the author of biographical books, including "The Life of Giovanni Boccaccio" and "Aretino, Scourge of Princes." When the war broke out he was at work on a life of Achille Murat.

Meanjin Papers, the Australian literary quarterly, with offices at Brisbane, announces in the autumn number that, in addition to contemporary poetry and criticism, first-class reporting will henceforth be welcomed. It will appear under a heading, "Assignment in Australia." Short stories are also acceptable. They should reveal the character of Australia in wartime, "but not exclusively so." The winter publication will introduce a new feature, Directions in Modern Poetry.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

Atlantic Meeting, by H. V. Morton (Dodd, Mead, $2.50), narrates incidents of the voyage of H. M. S. Prince of Wales in August, 1941, when Prime Minister Winston Churchill crossed the Atlantic to hold conferences on shipboard with President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. Details of ceremony on the British vessel and on the American cruiser, Augusta, with pictures, are presented. The Atlantic Charter, taking a couple of pages' space, noting "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live," falls into place in the Appendix.

Political Handbook of the World, 1943, edited by Walter H. Mallory (Harpers, $2.50). The sixteenth annual volume of this series provides in concise form essential political information regarding all countries of the world, including the composition of governments, the programs of the political parties and the political affiliations of leading newspapers and other publications. Undoubtedly one of the most usable of available political reference books.

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Tutor Records Life of Old Dominion Family

The Journal of Philip Vickers Fithian, edited with an introduction by Hunter Dickinson Farish. Williamsburgh, Virginia: Colonial Williamsburgh, Inc. $4.

WE WHO OPEN this attractive volume will find ourselves transported, painlessly and with delicious impact, back into the Virginia of 1773. For what more delightful experience than to enter into the life of a remote period which has taken our fancy by its color and romance and momentous events? This Journal appeared first in 1900, but has been long unprocurable; so that it is a welcome thing that Mr. Farish has re-edited it and has added portions of Fithian's correspondence which were not originally included. This new edition now forms Vol. III of the Williamsburgh Restoration Historical Studies.

Young Philip Fithian, a graduate of Princeton and filled with intent to enter the ministry, was persuaded to go first into Virginia to tutor the children in the Carter family of Nomini Hall. With the aid of his Journal and an occasional letter, we today may accompany him, on horseback, from New Jersey by slow stages down the coast to The Old Dominion. And then, suddenly, we share with him the stirring life of the plantation. There were a number of children at Nomini Hall and Fithian was to tutor them all. He would need to have been of a lively intelligence and a wide adaptability, for the oldest son was reading Sallust and the second son English grammar, the eldest daughter had turned her attention to The Spectator, while "the last" little girl was just beginning to learn her letters. Fithian seems to have been successful; for, in due time, occurs the comment: "Harriot to Day for the first time said all her letters."

The life of the plantation surges through the notations in the Journal. Now and then the tutor has time to record only "Busy in school"—but not often did he stop at such bare fact. For the rest, he goes on to give impressions and sights and sounds; to explain at what hour he rose from his bed, which of the young charges were in school, what time the family dined and with which guests; for it was seldom that they were alone, so congenial was their contact with gentlemen from the other plantations of Tidewater Virginia and their ladies. "To Day about twelve Bob & Prissy & Nancy went in the Chariot to Stratford, to attend the Dancing-School," we may read; and so we come to understand how some of the tutors were shared among the children of the planters, the dancing-master, the music-master, and doubtless others. They were continually exchanging and sharing experiences, these dwellers on the vast plantations.

It was, of course, a world apart, a separate, exquisite, little sophisticated world in which it was by no means unusual to find the latest English books and periodicals, and the men who read them *au courant* with all the latest news and gossip of the Mother Country.

Mr. Carter, it might be explained, owned about 600 Negroes and no less than 60,000 acres in almost every county in the Colony. Supreme, he ruled in that little kingdom of his; though he seems to have been a kindly, a moderate, and an intelligent person—affectionate and benevolent with his large family, tolerant and understanding with his slaves.

The reader becomes strangely attached to the serious-minded young tutor from the North, who was reluctant sometimes to mingle with his employer and his guests. Mr. Fithian, a trifle prim and pious, was still interested in the world about him and shrewd in his observance of people. His admiration for Mrs. Carter is striking, but his real devotion was reserved always for Miss Betsy Beaty, a young Northerner who later became his wife. We cannot guess why Fithian called her often "Laura"; but we have no question of whom he was speaking when he wrote in the Journal: "I took a Walk out before Dinner, and with my Pen-knife carved Laura's much-admired Name, upon a smooth, beautiful Beech-Tree." And, once when he was called upon for a "Tost," he mentioned "with Pleasure Miss Betsy Beaty." Thus we are not surprised to know that, amidst all the lavish beauty of the South, he often felt "very desirous of seeing Home."

Following young Mr. Fithian through the days of his one year at Nomini Hall, we are impressed with the warmth of the life which he depicts. People had heard of serious developments in the North, in Boston and its vicinity; they had learned of certain complications which had arisen over a shipload of tea in Boston Harbor. But, at least while Fithian remained among them, no shadow of coming war had crossed their thresholds. "The Ladies before breakfast gave us several tunes on the Harpsichord." And Mr. Carter generously allowed the young tutor the freedom of his library, when perhaps the day was stormy and they remained at home from service at Nomini Church.

The books in that library were excellent and numerous; and still Mr. Carter had left a thousand or two at his house in Williamsburgh. Mr. Fithian catalogued these books and his list is appended at the back of his Journal. Any educated man might be proud of it. No doubt, the Lees and the Fauntleroys and the Washingtons, who lived on neighboring plantations, could have shown as many and as fine books.

Mr. Fithian's Journal brings it all extraordinarily alive—this social and economic life of the Old Dominion during the "Golden Age." MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Napoleon III Secures Defender

Napoleon III, by Albert Guérard. Cambridge: Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

MOTIVATION in the case of this study is excellent—restoration of a "damaged" soul, revaluation and reinterpretation of his contribution to his period, and his present significance.

From our author's viewpoint there is scarcely a more flagrant instance of neglect, misunderstanding, even malignancy, than the subject of his "interpretation," Louis Napoleon, he who by coup d'état had himself proclaimed Emperor of the French as Napoleon III, and inaugurated the 18 years of material prosperity of the Second Empire.

Those familiar with the mordant caricatures of the British Punch of the period, Kinglake's arraignment in his history of the Crimean War, the fulminations of the Franco-phobic Carlyle and the searing satires of Victor Hugo, know how much bitterness and personal vituperation centered around the person and acts of "Napoleon the Little."

As the author points out, the result of this criticism still lingers in the average person's concept of the Emperor as an elderly rake, "of great unfathomed incapacity," with dyed hair and long, waxed moustache, who treacherously betrayed the popular trust and set himself by force of arms and the shedding of innocent blood over a frivolous, Offenbachish court of gay, tawdry uniforms and elegant crinolines, ruling by high jinks and high bluff, to be overthrown at the first call of that bluff.

This grievous misconception Professor Guérard has set about to challenge, though he admits to having more or less accepted it, in his younger days, as truth; and to back his changed opinion, he offers this present "interpretation," the result of 30 years of study of men and events of the period.

Willing to admit the truth of some of the lesser charges against his hero, the author has made out a fine case as to his significance not only to his epoch but as a precursor and prophet pointing the way to the solution of problems which, though arising in his day, still perplex the world.

Such problems are an equitable relationship between employer and employee, the divine right of employment and the duty of the state to ensure this, the principle of national self-determination (Napoleon III is a pre-Franco Woodrow Wilson in this particular to Professor Guérard), and the struggle between democracy and despotism.

Thus Napoleon III emerges as the "Protean center of a Protean Age," who appeared as the Man of the Hour, "whom chance raised to meet the needs of a people long bored with the materialistic bourgeois democracy of his predecessor, and soi-disant "Citizen King." His chief claim to fame is seen to lie in the field of international politics as advocate of the principle of self-determination, in economic and social fields, in the measures he took to do away with pauperism through employment, in his advocacy of the abolition of the parliamentary and party systems and making the ruler directly responsible to the people he governed through recourse to the plebiscite.

The chief defect of Professor Guérard's study lies in his unconvincing attempt to explain away his hero's evident failures by attributing their cause to persons or circumstances beyond his control. Such an attitude leaves the "Roman" question very much the contradictory perplexity it was before; certainly the major blame must be laid directly upon the Emperor for the tragic Maximilian fiasco in Mexico.

The book is well written and the material is ably organized, particularly in the opening chapters dealing with the formative years of the young prince. For the majority of the readers it will shed novel light upon a misunderstood man. A reading of the book should increase sympathy and respect for a character essentially kind and friendly, a Utopian dreamer in many respects, but one who primarily sought the moral and material betterment of his people, and who exercised foresight in meeting and solving the problems of his day. H. P.

Documents on Burns Viewed

Robert Burns: His Associates and Contemporaries, by Robert T. Fitzhugh. With the Journal of the Border Tour, edited by DeLancey Ferguson. Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press. $3.

IT IS DIFFICULT to accept without more adequate grounds such a broad statement as that made by the author of this book to the effect that "while only Scots now read much of Burns, and they the wrong poems and for the wrong reasons, the world is still fascinated by the man." Does the world actually think much about the man? Does it care whether another blemish is added to or subtracted from his character?

Is it not more concerned about what he said? More than one author has pointed out that Burns did more for the brotherhood of man with his

A man's a man for a' that

than a thousand lectures could accomplish. His verses are remembered, his songs are still sung, but the man himself—except among a few scholars—is almost forgotten. His character had perhaps little to do with the enduring quality of his poems.

Burns's greatness rests upon what he said, rather than what he did. He lived a life upon which the curtain has been discreetly drawn. Yet his works have endured and will endure long after the scribblings of less tarnished figures in the poetic world have vanished.

If his character had been exemplary, that would have been no criterion upon which to judge the merits of his lyrics. So the question arises as to the relative value of the sidelights which are found in the Train, Grierson, Young, and Hope manuscripts, now brought to light in this book. They do reveal some interesting opinions and observations, but perhaps the general public will feel that sufficient is already available in abundant books and essays on Scotland's national poet to satisfy their needs.

In addition to the manuscripts mentioned, the book contains Burns's "Journal of the Border Tour," the exact text of which is here published for the first time. It also includes an essay in the form of an introduction by Professor Fitzhugh, reappraising Burns in the light of recent scholarship. This essay, apart from several points upon which there may be found a wide divergence of opinion, rises to a high appreciation of the works of the Scottish bard, an appreciation with which few will disagree. The writer says:

"As it was, he fitted fragments together, built new songs around a phrase or stanza, revived here and retouched there, until single-handed he had literally restored Scots songs to life, and had left at least two score of the finest lyrics in the world." W. W. C.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Emergency Service for China?

THE JAPANESE are laughing up their sleeve while the United States, concentrating on Europe and Africa, permits them to go on building their war industries. That is the opinion of a noted American who has worked with the Chinese for 34 years—George A. Fitch—recently interviewed in a visit to Boston. He pleaded most urgently for an immediate increase in shipments of munitions and planes to China and for the diversion of that small fraction of the force now turned on Hitler which would be enough to swing the tide in Far Eastern affairs.

He is American Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and Director of its "Emergency Service to Soldiers," the equivalent in a sober way of the American United Service Organizations. This "Emergency Service," now about four years old, includes none of the frivolous pastimes of the U. S. O., but has played a most important part in succoring the wounded, setting up centers where soldiers might meet and rest between battles, providing free laundry and repairing, furnishing free movies and writing letters for thousands of illiterate men.

Close to the men in the Chinese armed forces, and to the peasants and their families, as well as to important officials, including the Generalissimo, of whom he is a personal friend, Mr. Fitch knows the situation and the attitude of the people who have placed Americans under a tremendous debt to them. "Without what the Chinese soldier has been doing for the Allied cause all these years," said Mr. Fitch, in the course of our conversation, "the Japs would have overrun Australia and be at our own back door."

There should be 500 transport planes, he said, on that lap from Assam to South China, rather than about 75, and Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault should get the bombers he asked for. Again he stressed the point that there is a definite tendency to collapse in case of another famine, if China does not get more help from overseas.

Americans, he stated, do not realize how Japan is spreading her war factories, her shipbuilding yards and refineries, so that it will become harder and harder to reach the heart of her. In the Philippines, in Burma, in occupied China and other regions, he pointed out, Japan is extending her industrial program.

* * *

One of Mr. Fitch's pet annoyances is the person who talks about the Chinese immigrant who comes to America "to make money." Americans and others have gone to China to make money and are by no means blameless where selfish practices are concerned.

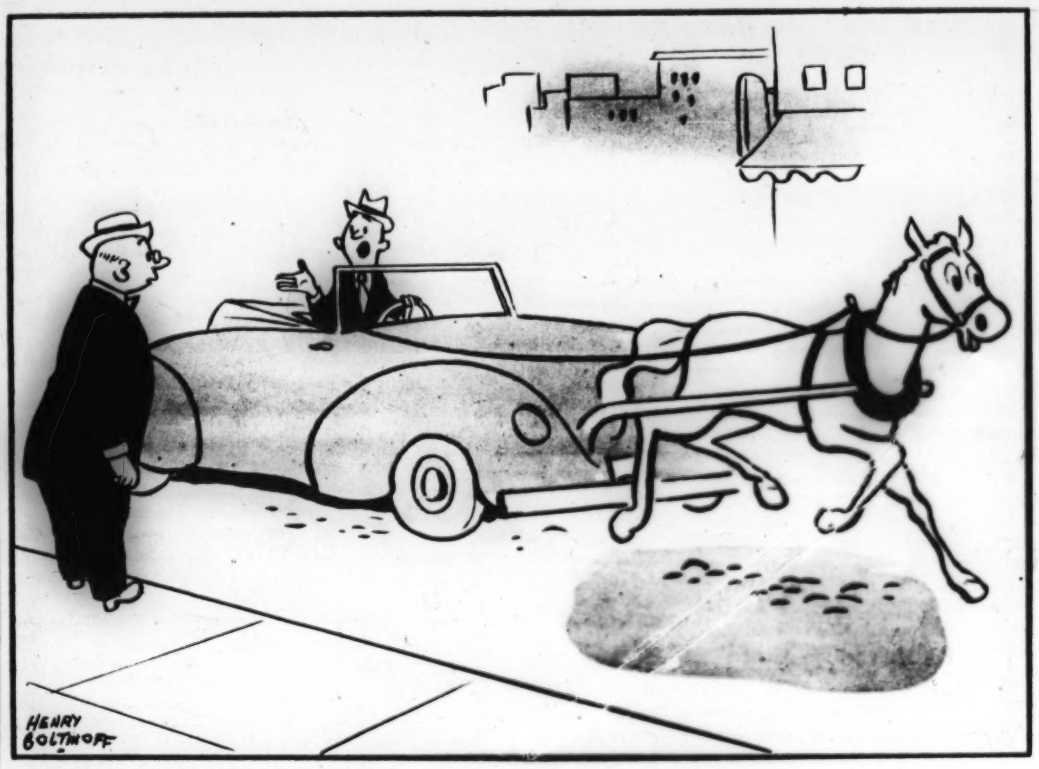
For about two years he has been Executive Advisor, at the request of Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Minister of Finance, to the vital Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, of which there are now some 2,400 units. The story of the "guerrilla" workshops is now well known. The Chinese people's resourcefulness in replacing by small co-operative enterprises, in remote villages, in mountain caves in some instances, the industrial output of 50,000,000 workers whom the war forced out of coastal areas, has aroused world-wide admiration. The total monthly production is between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 (Chinese). A Chinese dollar is worth five and one quarter cents in American money. Mr. Fitch is now devoting himself entirely to the "Emergency Service to Soldiers" and expects to return to it at the end of the summer. It is of tremendous importance, he said, because of its effect on the morale of the Army. Chiang Kai-shek has recognized the importance of the "Service" and donates personally 30,000 national dollars a year, while the Government gives an annual contribution of more than 1,000,000 Chinese dollars.

* * *

A real bombing of Tokyo right now, he suggested, might do much to preserve the Allied cause in the Far East. He felt that some day the Chinese co-operatives would open up a large field for American machinery, much of it obsolete in the United States but of use to China, and that China, given a chance, will become "our best customer."

Mr. Fitch was born, of missionary parentage, in Soochow. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of Wooster, Ohio, and is also a graduate of Union Theological Seminary.

PEARL STRACHAN



"I Found It Cheaper to Buy a Horse Than Have the Motor Fixed!"

Community Patterns For Living

LONG ROWS of shabby huts surrounded by weed-grown patches. Listless, dark-skinned men and women on ramshackle porches, chewing grass-ends or sugar-cane. Yesterday and the day before they had worked in the near-by sugar plant. Therefore, today and tomorrow—and maybe for several tomorrows—they could just sit in the sun and cogitate. The winter—when the sugar would all be processed and there would be no work? Why worry about that? The Lord would provide.

The sugar plant was not a large one. With the labor of 230 resident families and such seasonal labor as was required, it processed the sugar from the 3,000-acre Smithfield Plantation. Small, as these things go. Its operations provided little surplus for social experimentation. But it had a socially minded young vice-president with an idea—and there were some discarded materials from an abandoned sugar mill. With these latter—old sugar cars, worn boiler tubes, the shells of discarded juice heaters, used lumber, and with off-season labor from the plantation—a cannery of sorts was achieved; the advice and assistance of the Parish and Home Demonstration agents were enlisted; the wife of the Assistant Superintendent agreed to supervise, and a dozen women from the plantation were engaged to do the work. Then the employees were invited to bring the produce of their gardens in for canning, giving in return a nominal toll of food to be used in the plant's employee restaurant.

There was little response that first year. Few of the employees—whites and Negroes without education or training, and unaccustomed to planning beyond their immediate needs—had gardens. Those who did, did not bother to bring in the food. The plan was a failure—just another dream that had not taken into account the human element.

* * *

The year 1941 ended—with the sound of guns spreading over the world—and 1942 came in with the world's food supply dwindling. There was now more reason than the well-being of a few hundred families to stimulate men and women with land and leisure to produce what they could. Now the extra production would not only feed their own families, it would release food and transportation to help make the world safe from hunger.

The young man decided to try again. This time he would not ask his people to exchange their food for a reward in a future beyond their vision. He would ask them to sell to the plant for immediate cash what food they raised. Then, if they wished, they could buy it back processed, at cost. And he offered them cash prizes for the best gardens, as well.

Here was something they could see and understand. "Cash money" up to $25—more money than most of them had ever seen at one time—and just for having a good garden. And even more "cash money" for the garden's product! They went to work.

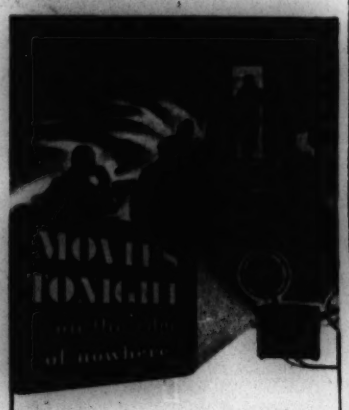
Where formerly there had been few gardens, and those growing only corn and potatoes, now 200 of the 230 families on the place had gardens, and in them were grown from eight to 33 varieties of vegetables. One hundred and fifty of the 176 gardens grown by Negro families were judged "especially good." And in the cannery which, the year before, had had hardly enough food brought in to justify its existence, almost 23,000 cans of vegetables and fruits were put up for the coming winter.

By now the whole community had taken on a different air. Even rows of green marked the little patches of lawn. Inside neat houses, women vied with each other in the number of cans on newly built shelves. In the cannery itself, a dozen of the plantation women who had rarely had jobs before were busy chopping string beans, shelling peas and slicing carrots while they chattered of the day's doings as—formerly—they had done while leaning idly on rickety fences set between dusty lawns. And they were being paid for it—enough to make a noticeable difference in their families' standard of living.

* * *

Nor were the benefits limited to the one small plantation. Already the spring before, so much interest had spread that two more canneries had been established and home demonstration agents were being sent into the homes to teach housewives how to put up the garden produce themselves. And two years after its first unsuccessful experiment, the company which had started the first cannery was erecting another on a plantation 50 miles away. Already the employees there were busy in their gardens. The pattern of life had been changed for hundreds of men and women. Formerly they had lived on a day-to-day, hand-to-mouth subsistence level. Now they were better nourished, they had pride in their work and their little homes—and they had a thrifty eye to the future.

What could be done in Louisiana can also be done in Ohio and in Oregon and in Maine. R. H. K.



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. . The Battle For News

(Continued from Page 3)

seems convinced that to tell more would have aided the enemy. I don't know. You were in this country and can judge far better than I can whether the harm done to public confidence outweighed the value of whatever information we kept from the enemy. I personally think the Japs knew exactly what happened, not from aerial observation but from the fact that even mediocre espionage in Honolulu would have provided them with immediate factual reports through any one of a number of different easy channels — most plausibly through 'neutral' consular officials. Transmitting them via South America would have been elementary. I just assume, perhaps wrongly, that it was done. The fact that Japanese propaganda broadcasts consistently gave a slightly garbled version can just as easily be put down to protecting their own sources of information as it can be to ignorance."

Another correspondent has given me a vivid account of his difficulties with the censorship in the Middle East. He says:

"Nobody will quarrel with the importance of suppressing information that would furnish aid and comfort to the enemy. But the application and interpretation of this formula by official censors armed with blue pencils leads into all kinds of pitfalls. Not only are censors human and likely to err, but as a rule they are not very bright or they would not be assigned a job which is considered in the Army dull and routine. The higher-ups display their lack of confidence in the censors' individual judgment by providing for their rigid guidance long lists of rules and 'stops' that are constantly being amended and extended. For example, a mimeographed slip will be circulated to the effect that there is to be a complete stop on mention of Australians, or tank busters, or speculation on military operations. Sometimes there are good grounds for these stops. Often they are quite absurd, as when certain adjectives or nouns are arbitrarily stricken from the reporter's vocabulary. At one time there was a complete stop in the Middle East on the word 'surprise.'

* * *

"The trouble with rigid rules and stops is that no foolproof mechanical process for winnowing newspaper copy ever has been or can be devised.

"It would seem as though censorship, even when starting with a purely legitimate and praiseworthy objective such as keeping information from the enemy, tends by some law of dynamics to expand and overreach itself, until, if we aren't careful, all forms of freedom of expression are endangered. That is why any newspaperman while seeking to co-operate in not divulging information of value to the enemy (and paradoxically this is the one thing which censorship is almost powerless to prevent without such co-operation) must constantly be vigilant and on the lookout against attempts to destroy freedom of the press and to reduce him to a mere transmitter of official handouts and mouthpiece for doctored news and propaganda."

The foregoing difficulties were with British censors. Since American forces arrived in Egypt, and in the very early days of the North African campaign, correspondents testified that their troubles were even more numerous. Chester Morrison, of the Chicago Sun, wrote: "Between you and me stands the British censorship, which has learned its business; but when an American story comes up, there is also a phalanx of American censors who say in so many words that they are doing me a favor in allowing me to send any kind of story at all. I can't even write around American censors, because they censor everything they personally do not like."

Those of us who have dealt with the military censors in Washington have long and poignant stories to tell. And yet often, with a little leverage, we have been able to get stories through. Perhaps the most

I Believe He's a Foreigner—the Way He Keeps Saying "Hut, Tue, Trep, Haw"

turbulent crisis came over accounts of radar, the radio locating device. As recently as March and April, 1943, many months after the battle to mention radar had been fought and presumably won by the Office of Censorship and the OWI, we were forbidden certain references to the value of radio locators. Within a few days we found the same and stronger references—presumably passed by some other branch of censorship—in widely circulated national advertising. This experience was not isolated. Again, the responsibility was not that of the Office of Censorship.

From all this it might be inferred that the American military and naval censorship is the worst in the world. That is far from the case. Unquestionably, the Russian censorship is the most restrictive in the United Nations world. The reasons are well known: Russia's fear of espionage and dubious allies. Yet the fact remains that we have known little, in actuality, about the condition of our Russian ally. American correspondents have been sharply constricted in their ability to unearth the facts, and still more hampered in the effort to transmit them.

The censorship in Australia, in the early months after Pearl Harbor, was very stiff. American correspondents were prohibited from writing about various internal problems which were most grave, and even yet have not been fully revealed to Australia's allies in the outside world. The restrictions in Singapore, in India, and in China have been severe.

* * *

And, of course, the American outgoing censorship—here the Office of Censorship accepts a large responsibility—has been pretty rigid. The case has been put strongly by Alex Faulkner, American correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, in Harper's. To some of us it does not seem possible to complain of the censorship of other governments when our own is so restrictive, nor right to say that our own censorship has been caused by the prior action of people had been prevented from others. It was coolly decided after Pearl Harbor by the American Government that a great many events which could be freely publicized in the American press at home would "do no good" if they went beyond our borders. To me, this decision seems profoundly inimical to democracy. I think we would have complained bitterly, and with reason, if the American hearing of changing development and troubles of internal affairs in Great Britain. I cannot escape the conclusion that our treatment of the outgoing dispatches of Allied correspondents in the United States constituted a sorry chapter in our war information policy, and I believe that even those who stuck by it under attack will regret many extremes of the policy.

Beneath the various and fluctuating efforts of American authority to withhold information beyond the admitted line of "aid and comfort to the enemy" lies the basic viewpoint of President Roosevelt. His closest press observers in Washington are convinced from the evidence that the President has grown weary of the press watch kept upon him. He revelled in the atmosphere of Casablanca, where for two weeks he and Winston Churchill negotiated in the sunshine without worrying about the reporters. He planned to hold the developing series of United Nations conferences in the same atmosphere. He sought to travel about the United States without an entourage of correspondents, particularly without interpretive writers.

* * *

Against these tendencies the Washington press corps, the American Society of Newpaper Editors, individual newspapers, opposition politicians, and many ordinary citizens have struck out boldly. This is no time for secret diplomacy, it is agreed, and the President's proposed techniques drifted dangerously into that technique. To prevent any press coverage, until it was all over, of the United Nations Food Conference—as the White House first proposed—was to present public opinion with a diplomatic fait accompli. The vigorous protests of the press and its friends succeeded in cracking the doors of that conference. But all indications are that similarly active protests must continue if we are to protect the status and rights of newspapers in the vital diplomatic period just ahead. It is heartening to realize that the President's best press advisers tried to deter him from his efforts to sidetrack the press. It may also be charitable to conclude that Mr. Roosevelt—who has a good basic understanding of the press's rôle—was giving way to an aberration partly arising from an understandable weariness.

Where does all this leave us? With the conclusion, surely, that is as old as the newspaper business: constant vigilance is the price of liberty. Newspapers must be unceasing in their efforts to dig out the facts. Their pressure on public authority cannot flag. They must keep up the long struggle with military authority. Only by such efforts will a fair balance be struck. Only thus will the people get enough information to support the kind of democracy that we must have.

This article is to be included in a book on "Journalism in War" to be published by the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

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Still others think it useless to even attempt to enter this thrilling field without previous experience.

Some who read this will not think beyond the apparent obstacles which loom so large, but may in fact be non-existent. But those with even the slight ambition necessary to merely investigate the possibilities are amazed and often soon actually engaged in this great and fascinating new world—where work seems like play.

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Your very first step in finding out if you could succeed as a Hotel Executive will take only a moment and a postcard. Are you willing to let that stand between you and the possibility of a well-paid future in a great luxury business where you enjoy every moment?

Or will you TAKE that step—and find out, once for all, how YOUR personal qualifications can be capitalized in a successful hotel executive career? Learn why mature age is no handicap but often a real asset, why previous experience has been proved unnecessary.

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Housewife, Without Previous Experience, Secures Position as House Director at State College

"I had never been in business,—knew nothing about it. After my husband died, circumstances made finding a position imperative. Then I answered a Lewis advertisement. Their book convinced me that here was a field in which my home-making experience could be used to advantage. I enrolled. After graduating I secured a most enjoyable position as House Director of a State College Girls' Dormitory. Words cannot express my gratitude to the Lewis Course."—Miss Ruth W. Neff.

OUR FREE BOOK, "Your Big Opportunity," pictures for you what this great field is, where the opportunities are, and how to qualify through specialized home training, as have thousands of ambitious men and women just like you. SEND FOR YOUR COPY TODAY! Lewis Hotel Training School, Room BS-8818A, Washington 7, D. C.

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..Seventy-Five Years of Freedom

(Continued from Page 7)

routine unwittingly steal the show from him, so that, from a stooge, Rochester emerges into a leading character.

The first Negress to star alone on Broadway, Ethel Waters, now heads the movie cast of "Cabin in the Sky," the musical fantasy in which she played the leading part on Broadway three years ago. Rochester and Duke Ellington and his band support her. The show became conspicuous not alone as a Negro musical but as a musical of any kind. Miss Waters was first known as a "Blues" radio singer.

No discussion of what Negroes have contributed to our entertainment can be complete without mention of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson. As a boy he amused passersby with his capers in the streets of Washington, picking up whatever coins they cared to throw to him. Now he is the highest-paid tap-dancer in the world.

The young Negro sculptress, Sylvia Burke, who held a Rosenwald scholarship at the School of Fine Arts in Columbia University, has already exhibited her work. She is following in the steps of Augusta Savage, who designed "The Harp" for exhibition at the New York World's Fair, a symbol of the contribution of the American Negro to music. The strings of the harp were represented by the figures of Negroes, the sounding board by the arm and hand of the Creator. In 1941 Richmond Barthe won a Guggenheim fellowship for his talent as a sculptor.

Like their theatrical arts, the literature of the Negroes follows the trends of their American contemporaries. It varies only a little, because of racial differences, in mood, stress, motivation, or the turn of a phrase. The latest vogue among white authors for Negro motifs and subject matter in the novel and the drama has produced "Gone With the Wind" and "So Red the Rose" in fiction. The dramas of Paul Green, Erskine Caldwell, and DuBose Heyward show their feeling for the folk realism of the race. It is an outgrowth of the Negro renaissance in the 1920's when the New Negro appeared.

Among the younger authors of the race are Richard Wright, Zora N. Hurston, and M. B. Tolson. Like Miss Hurston and Tolson, Wright interprets the life of the lower-type Negro. When "Native Son," his first novel, came off the presses, Henry Seidel Canby described it as "the finest novel yet written by an American Negro." It is a moving story, revealing the tragedy of the Negro spirit in a white world. On the basis of an examination of the manuscript, Wright received a Guggenheim fellowship.

Wright won an award of $500 for "Uncle Tom's Children," a book of four stories, when he was on WPA. He had about eight years of schooling altogether, worked as a street cleaner and ditch digger, and finally was engaged on the Federal Writers Project when he entered the Story Magazine competition with 600 others. His latest book, "Twelve Million Black Voices," is filled with bitterness.

Miss Hurston has woven Negro folklore into her stories. As a Guggenheim Fellow she went to Haiti and Jamaica to study voodoo and native customs.

The older Negro authors include Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, novelist, essayist, and editor; Langston Hughes, poet, novelist, and dramatist; the late James Weldon Johnson, poet, novelist, essayist, and author of popular songs; Countee Cullen, poet, and Alain Locke, whose literary, critical, and sociological writings deal with the artistic development and expression of Negro life.

Hughes, insisting that the Negro is a true American, wants him to be regarded as an equal, neither inferior nor superior in any respect. He has always revolted against being isolated by Jim Crow laws and customs. Like him, Claude McKay, perhaps the first of the Negro authors to "go radical," resisted the superiority and overbearing attitude of the white people. Since then he has repented and turned away from the "red" movement of the Negroes and whites. A poet and novelist, he refused to believe that to be successful the Negroes must ape the ways of their white neighbors. During the 'twenties his novels drew attention but his work has not shown such strength of late.

Before 1865, proslavery factions in the United States were accustomed to defend their attitude by denying the possibility of equality in intellect between whites and blacks.

* * *

True, the Negroes were retarded and still are, but it is an interesting fact that in the single decade between 1926 and 1936 more of them were graduated from American colleges than in the whole century from 1826 to 1926. Advances are being made in professional fields, but in proportion to numbers of people the professions are undeveloped, chiefly because Negroes do not get sufficient economic support from their own people.

Yet in natural science there are prominent figures.

The late Dr. George W. Carver, of slave parentage, contributed to agricultural chemistry with his work in the commercial development of the resources of Alabama, the peanut, sweet potato, cotton waste and clays. He was the first to point out how the beds of marble in many Southern states could be utilized. Dr. Carver won the annual award of the Variety Clubs of America for humanitarian service.

The Negroes of the United States maintain all kinds of organizations for professional advancement—legal, dental, medical, musical, economic, and educational. They publish about 300 periodicals, more than half of them newspapers. In 1863 there were only four journals issued by them in the whole country. The last 25 years have seen a great increase in number, stimulated by World War I. The present-day Negro newspaper has a resentful, aggressive policy, stressing the rights of the colored people as citizens. The wealthier papers own their printing plants.

Wide World Photos

Dr. George Washington Carver, "Wizard of Tuskegee"

Negroes have held high posts in the Government service. One of them has been Assistant Attorney General of the United States, another Register of the Treasury, a third Assistant Solicitor General of the Post Office Department. William H. Hastie was appointed civilian aide to Secretary Stimson. James W. Johnson, besides being an author, served as United States Consul to Nicaragua and Venezuela.

There are about a dozen banks throughout the country directed by and catering to the financial needs of Negroes. At times there have been more. In business the Negroes found themselves most successful in real estate and manufacturing. Of more than 1,500 Negro manufacturers in the United States, almost a third produce hair and facial preparations.

It is evident that since the American Negro won his civil rights 75 years ago he has achieved more and progressed further than any other race in history in a similar period, winning a position which dignifies his fight for his own people.

. . Alamein II

(Continued from Page 2)

see all your beautiful new 'toys' going up in smoke—Over."

Before I could answer the "toy" got another hit, so I abandoned ship and started to crawl again. After a while I met Geoffrey Wilson still on his feet and very worried about his boys. There was a lot of shelling going on and we got into a trench and discussed the situation. We both had field glasses, and what we could see was not a pleasant sight. We decided we had a 50-50 chance if we stayed put where we were and very little if we tried to move, so we stayed put.

* * *

It was a horrid situation, to say the least, and we were now quite a long way from our nearest friends. It was very hot. The flies were frightful too. Geoffrey put a handkerchief over his face and after saying that we would laugh about this when the war was over, he went to sleep for half an hour. It quieted down. I woke him up and we had another look through our glasses. We could see Guy in the middle of a mass of wreckage about half a mile away and also J. L.'s "toy" in very bad shape half a mile away in a different direction. After a discussion he decided he must go over to Guy, and I decided I must go over to John's "toy." We parted, and I never saw him again. He never got to Guy, but was hit on the way.

John's machine was in a sorry state when I at last got to it. It was nearly upside down and lots else had happened. I never thought I would see him again, but I got inside and there I found him looking around amidst the wreckage for his camera. He had been wrecked some time before, had been over to Guy, and had reported that he had nothing left. We were very glad to see each other. It was, as you can imagine, quite a meeting.

Now a long story must be cut very short. We cruised around the battlefield, collected two others, and went to rejoin Guy. There he was in the very front, looking bigger and more ferocious to the Germans than ever—quite by himself. Nothing would have induced him to go back, and so the Germans went back. Several more of us joined Guy. We shot, and the Germans went back farther. They shot at us and Guy, still wonderfully cheerful on the wireless, kept on saying, "The fox will break cover any moment now and the hunt will start—don't go back a yard." He was right—the fox did break cover and the gap was made—and though we had to stand up to a lot more for some time, and I thought they would never come before there was nothing left of us, gradually the armor came through us and out into the open.

* * *

Again the Brigadier was out in front, and was an example and an inspiration to everyone. In a way it was something similar to the old-fashioned cavalry charge and I feel it was fitting that it should have been done by the ex-cavalry. Meanwhile, on the right, Jack Toms and his boys had got into a good position.

Guy went back in an ambulance. My driver—one of the nicest boys in the world—was killed, as were many other friends, but the gap was made. Our losses were smaller than had been expected, and the news was good. Eventually, as you know, the Brig. got a bar to his D. S. O. and so did Peter Farquhar, who commanded one of our friends. Peter Samuel got an M. C. All immediate awards and many others as well.

Principia Upper School girls live in Kimball Hall (shown in this photograph). . . . The Home Departments provide what the name implies—not merely a residence but an environment of home—in charge of a staff capable of providing the training, guidance and understanding which are fundamental to home in its best sense. . . . Upper School Fall Semester begins September 2.

Write for Catalog of the Upper (High) School

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Candy

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FIRST SETTLER'S CABIN

Hobby Saves a Business

WHEN THE GAS and tire shortage ruined the tourist business, the Rev. and Mrs. Frederick C. Robinson of Spofford Lake, N. H., were saved by a hobby.

A few years ago they decided to give up the responsibility of running a girls' camp and transformed the main house and cabins into a miniature New England village. On the inside the cabins contain one or two rooms, with comfortable beds and modern plumbing, but on the outside they represent the buildings found in a typical old New England village.

There is a farmyard, in which stands a blacksmith shop, made to look authentic by the oxen yokes, horse shoes and anvil in front of the false double doors. A farmhouse and woodshed boast a woodpile, a chopping block with an axe in it, and a lilac bush. The old settler's cabin is made from hurricane logs and the inside plumbing is covered with boards to give a rustic effect. The tiny red barn has a plank runway to its prop door and inside it are beds of black walnut, old quilts, an electrified lantern and a birch log with a broken pitchfork in it, stuck there when the birch was a young sapling. As the tree expanded it grew around the imbedded pitchfork.

There is a village meeting house with its white spire and small church signboard, bearing the words, "I'll lift up mine eyes unto the hills."

The post office has ancient pigeonholes salvaged from a discarded office and the village hall has a real bell in its belfry, while the jail has barred windows, a stock, and other old implements for punishment.

The main house is now the village inn and has a great attraction for antique lovers in its tiny Victorian country parlor set on the stage once used by the camp girls for their dramatics. In this parlor the Robinsons have put a pump organ, hooked rugs, low chairs and needlepoint-covered footstools, a center table to hold the family Bible, and a lamp. Tasseled covers, velvet pillows, a china cat and a rack of newspapers published in 1850 help the illusion.

The lawn, with its view of the lake, is called the Village Green and what might have been an overnight cabin camp has become a delightful place for a whole vacation, because of its charm and originality.

The best of it is, say the Robinsons, that it is never finished. They are always bringing home a red-checked tablecloth, a Bennington pot or a marble-top table. This year they added an artificial wishing well by the barn. They want a sleigh for the blacksmith shop and a wooden horse to tie up near the village inn.

Last summer, when the slackened tourist business was felt keenly in resort towns, they were just as busy as usual with people who stayed for several weeks at a time, enjoying the quaint atmosphere and the excellent bathing.

V. R. W.

Over the Editor's Desk

ARE WE GETTING THE FACTS? Is the press telling the whole story of the war, or just part, the part the public likes to hear? Is it conniving with the authorities to suppress news and keep the public in the dark regarding happenings which might not reflect credit upon the Government? These are common questions. One can hear them every day. They are discussed on the street car, in the bus and on the train. Is the press by printing the picture of a mutilated soldier at the base of a statue of Lincoln subtly trying to get the public used to what is to come? The question is understandable, because the press is so busy unearthing the facts and striving so breathlessly to present them to the public while they are still hot that it has little time left for explanation. At least that is the story in general. But it is not the whole story. The subject of the press and its relation to public affairs is one that has wide ramifications and deep significance, and it is because of that fact that much interest will center on what ERWIN D. CANHAM, Managing Editor of this paper, has to say in his article, "The Battle for News."

While the battle on the home front continues with unabated vigor, the armies of the United Nations abroad are making distinct progress. Step by step the enslaved territory is being freed. What it means to liberate it is illustrated by the vivid account of the Battle of Alamein—the first serious reverse to the Axis—which CLIVE STODDART gives in his second and final installment of that desert struggle.

The story of war has many thrilling chapters, and it has been customary in the past for the stately muse of history to dwell upon the exploits of heroes, the men of valor. There is another class of men who deserve more than a passing remark, the men whose contribution may not be spectacular but which may go far toward achieving the end which all right-thinking people have in view. These are the men back of the lines, the men at home, who employ every minute for the good of their fellow men. It is not possible to single them all out. When you read the story of Joe E. Brown, "A Laughter Maker With a Serious Outlook," by KIMMIS HENDRICK, you will better understand what is meant.

Unobtrusively, yet effectively, hundreds of civilians, after their regular day's work, are releasing regular members of the Coast Guard for highly important tasks. These are "Uncle Sam's Minute Men of the Sea," about which EVERETT M. SMITH writes, from the standpoint of one of them. Like many other civilians he enlisted in the auxiliary—the country's second line of defense—when the demand for men in that branch of the service became known to him, and he explored the possibility of a story on the subject. Once his interest was whetted there was nothing to do but join.

The Negro has come a long way in the past 75 years. He has, unassisted, made inroads into virtually every profession, and has risen to eminence in cultural and other pursuits. The story of his progress is impressive, and will be found in another column under the title, "Seventy-five Years of Freedom." The story is from the pen of JULIA SPIEGELMAN, a free-lance writer.

W. W. C.

Letters

Ireland's Position . .

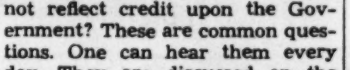
The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

It was very interesting reading the article, "Neutral, Against Whom?" by Robert Brennan, Irish Minister to the United States, which appeared in the July 3 issue of the Weekly Magazine section of the Monitor. Mr. Brennan's remarks as to Ireland's neutrality in this present war are, of course, worth considering, but it might perhaps have been better for his viewpoint and a proper consideration of it if he had striven a bit more diligently for accuracy in his statements. For example, one of his statements in the article is that "no country has entered (the war) until it was first attacked," and then he goes on to give that as one reason why the Irish Free State should stay out of the war.

One does not remember any attacks on Canada, Australia, New Zealand, France (or even Great Britain, as we all can recall) preceding their entry into the war, and yet all these countries entered the war without waiting to be attacked. No doubt Mr. Brennan will say that it is only a small matter anyway, but you know there must be many more Canadians like myself who are rather proud of the fact that Canada and these other countries (and there must be others besides those enumerated) that did not wait to be pushed, but were able to take an active part without being first hounded into doing their share.

J. A. GIBSON

Toronto, Canada.



For exciting variety at meal-time, nothing captivates the taste like a good salad! And a good salad depends on a good dressing. Get this new idea-packed recipe-book now and find out how you make ordinary foods extraordinary! But please don't *don't* use an ordinary oil. French Dressing is not genuine without *real* olive oil. Be sure to get Pompeian Olive Oil—the virgin pure, first press of hand-picked sun-mellowed Mediterranean olives. You really don't know olive oil until you get Pompeian!

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FREE! "Adventures in Conversation" Just mail COUPON

Make Your Conversation

Bring Poise, Individuality and Progress . . . This Quick, Interesting Way!

HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life —while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

The Famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course

Several years ago a woman famous in adult education had a revolutionary idea. Impressed by the fact that thousands of men and women were needlessly retarding their progress through lack of good conversational ability she decided to help them.

The result was the famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course, the astoundingly simple plan through which thousands have discovered powers of conversation they never dreamed they possessed. Indeed, many have written that their very lives have been transformed — they've opened the gates to new and fuller lives, rich with opportunity and golden promise.

The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve thrilling lessons and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring.

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You, too, can take the step that may mean social and business advancement. Determine now to understand the art of Conversation!

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This fascinating book is filled with dramatic, helpful information about the art of Conversation. It is profusely illustrated and written in a straightforward, gripping style that will hold your enthusiastic interest.

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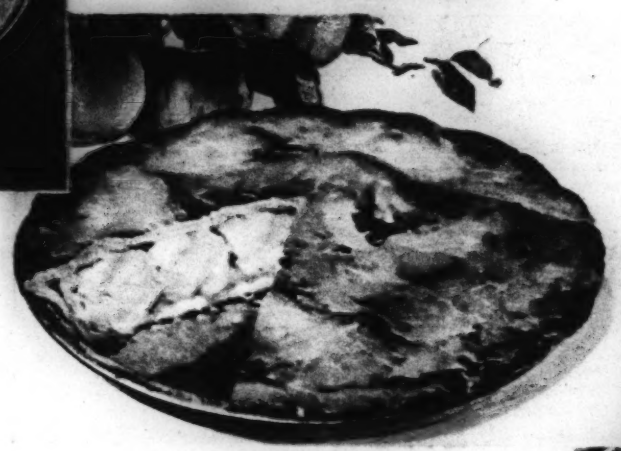
★ FOR FRYING

FRIED CHICKEN — *tender, golden brown, digestible*—Use 2½ to 3½ lb. chickens, cut into pieces. Wash and dry. Dredge each chicken thoroughly in large bowl containing mixture of 1 cup flour, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper. Pour Mazola into heavy frying pan to depth of 1 inch. When hot, add chicken and brown both sides (uncovered). Reduce heat to low, cover closely and continue cooking. Turn frequently until done — 40 to 60 minutes.

★★ FOR SHORTENING



PIE CRUST — *that "melts in your mouth" — for apple, fresh fruit, berry or any pie!*

2 cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup Mazola
Cold water to moisten (about ¼ cup)

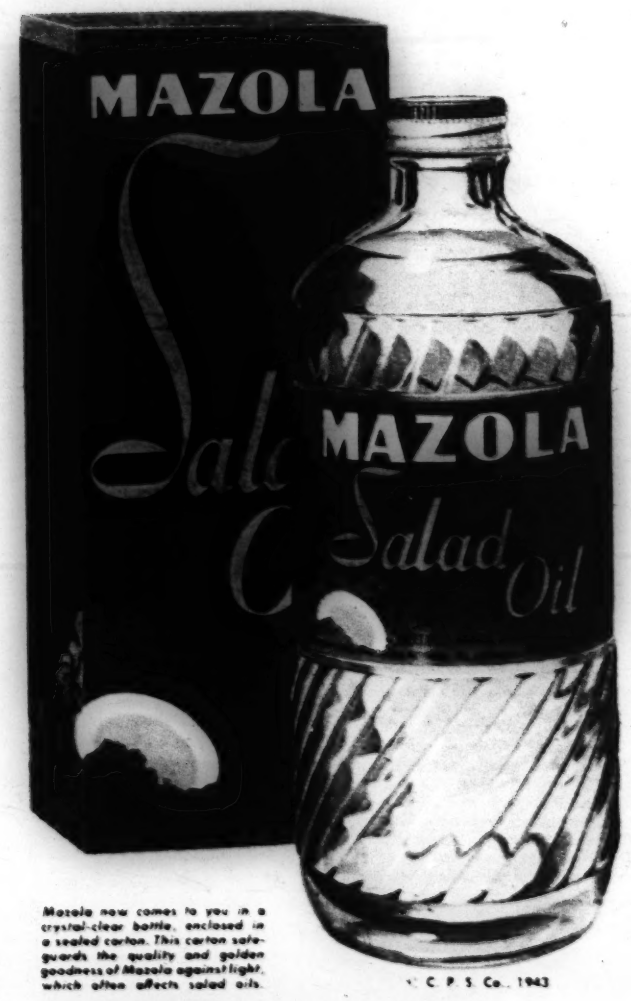
Sift together flour and salt. Mix in Mazola lightly with fork or pastry blender. Add water, a small amount at a time, and work lightly with a fork. (The dough should be soft.) Roll out immediately on floured board. Makes top and bottom crust for one 9-inch pie, or two 9-inch pastry shells.

★★★ FOR SALADS

FRENCH DRESSING—*quick and easy to make*—

¾ teaspoon salt — *⅛ teaspoon pepper*
¼ teaspoon paprika — *1 teaspoon sugar*
¾ cup Mazola — *¼ cup vinegar*
¼ teaspoon dry mustard

Measure all ingredients into mixing bowl or glass jar. Beat with rotary beater or shake to mix thoroughly. Shake or beat just before serving. Makes 1 cup dressing.



Mazola now comes to you in a crystal-clear bottle, enclosed in a sealed carton. This carton safeguards the quality and golden goodness of Mazola against light, which often affects salad oils.

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The *economy* of Mazola has little to do with its popularity. The *purity* and *quality* of Mazola are paramount in appealing to particular people. All grocers sell Mazola in crystal-clear bottles protected by sealed outer cartons.

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